The Racine Journal.

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KNIGHTS IN PARADE.

Twenty-Five Thousand Knights Templar Parade at Boston.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand People Witness It.

Grandest Pageant Ever Witnessed in Boston—One Hundred Bands of Music Filled the Air.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand people saw the parade of 25,000 Sir Knights Templar today, and with one accord pronounced it the grandest pageant ever witnessed in Boston. The clear skies and hot sun of the past two days had given away to heavy clouds but finally the sun broke through the clouds vigorously endeavoring to drive the mists away. Although a majority of the Sir Knights spent last night until a late hour entertaining friends or being entertained, they were astir early this morning. Trains from every direction brought thousands of uniformed Templars and their friends to swell the host. At the depots the crowds were of almost suffocating density. From every state commanderies began to arrive at an early hour and thousands of spectators came with them. The streets near the depots echoed with the din of scores of bands and the tramp of arriving Knights and their escorts.

The railroad men were completely overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crowd. Everywhere within a radius of 20 miles of the state house the day is practically a holiday. Most of the factories in near by cities are closed and the operatives helped to swell the crowds who watched the procession.

The police appointments were well nigh perfect. Shortly before the parade started, platoons of officers cleared every street through which the Sir Knights were to pass and roped them off, and until the last division had passed no traffic of any kind was allowed on those thoroughfares. The lines of the parade were formed in 12 divisions in a column of double sections. At 9 o'clock the commanderies of the first division began to gather on the south side of Commonwealth avenue near Berkley street, and at about the same hour the other divisions began to take up their positions in the avenue of the back Bay district. There was the usual delay consequent to the formation of great processions, but all was in readiness shortly after 10 o'clock and by 10:30 the long line was in motion, the signal for the start being greeted by the cheers and salutes of 10,000 people gathered near the start. As the great body of Knights moved down Commonwealth avenue, the spectacle was an inspiring one.

The music of 100 bands and the applause of thousands of people filled the air; gaily bedecked horses pranced at the head of each division, while the contrast of the dignified black cloth of the uniform, the waving of the rich plumes and the silver and gold emblems, which are conspicuous in the Templar uniform, combined to present a scene that was pleasing and impressive. The leading division of the pageant, proceeded by platoons of Boston's sturdy policemen was imposing.

The first division, which was led by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, grand commander of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as chief marshal, with Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Frick, as his chief of staff and 54 of the most prominent Knights of the Boston commanderies of the United States, as escort to the grand marshal with 93 aides from the more prominent commanderies of America; Boston commandery, Detroit Commandery as special escort to the most eminent grand master, Hugh McCurdy; the officers of the grand encampment in carriages and subordinate commanderies.

The second division was led by the Eminent Sir Eugene H. Richards, deputy grand commander of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as chief of division with Sir Albert H. White as chief of staff accompanied by 13 aids de camps and commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Commanderies of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island composed the third division. Eminent Sir William R. Walker, grand generalissimo of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was chief of this division with Eminent Sir Henry Pierce as chief of staff with nine aides.

Eminent Sir Walter Cutting, grand captain general of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was chief of division four. Eminent Sir Wm. E. Wilcox acted as chief of staff and five Sir Knights were his aides. Twenty commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island composed the main part of this division. New York, Virginia and Vermont were represented in the division. Eminent Sir Arthur McArthur, grand captain general of the grand commandery of New York, was at the head as chief. Eminent Sir John W Sisson acted as chief of staff, with 24 aides from the commanderies of New York city, Eminent Sir John Hatch grand generalissimo of the grand commandery of New Hampshire, led the Knights of New Hampshire and Connecticut who composed this division. Eminent Sir Andrew P. Preston, his chief of staff was accompanied by 10 aides. The western states were represented in the seventh division. Ohio and Kentucky were in line with the grand commandery of Maine. Rt. Eminent Sir John A. Warner, grand commander of Ohio, was chief of this division attended by Eminent Sir James Pettibone and seven aides. Ohio sent 17 commanderies, Kentucky, three. Rt. Eminent Sir Spencer, grand commander of the Knights of Pennsylvania, was chief of division eight, and Chief of Staff Winslow Kuhen was assisted by 12 aides. The grand commandery of Pennsylvania has the right of line in this division. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Washington and Texas were represented in this division. The commanderies of Michigan also made up division one of which Eminent Sir Charles R. Hawley, grand sword bearer of the grand commandery of Michigan, was chief. Rt. Eminent Sir C. B. Brown was chief of staff of this division with five aides. Twenty-four commanderies from the state of Illinois led by Eminent Sir Henry H. Montgomery, composed the tenth division. Eminent Sir Augustus M. Webster, chief of staff, was accompanied by eight aides. The eleventh division was led by Eminent Sir Harrison Dingman of Washington and his chief of staff, Eminent Sir Simon H. Morrill, who was assisted by five aides. The right of line was given to California No. 1 of San Francisco, followed by Oakland and Golden Gate. There were also commanderies from Tennessee, Georgia and New Jersey. Right Eminent Sir Simon Marshall led the twelfth division. Eminent Sir James H. Frame was chief of staff assisted by nine aides. St. Louis No. 1 of St. Louis, had the right of line, followed by 14 commanderies from Iowa, Minnesota and Alabama. The thirteenth division was led by Eminent Sir Henry G. Jordan of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island commanderies, the chief of staff was Eminent Henry S. Rowe and he was assisted by 11 aides. The right of line was given to Topeka No. 5 of Topeka, Kans. Besides other Kansas commanderies there were bodies from Baltimore, Nebraska, West Virginia, Colorado, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana and Wyoming.

In response to the addresses of welcome, from Rt. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, grand commander of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Mayor Curtis and Gov. Greenhalge, Grand Master McCurdy after thanking them for their kindly expressions, said in substance that he could not better define Templar free masonry than that, like the holy bible, it is a book of men loving, it is full of faces turned toward faces. The best of all that will happen during our stay will be that friend will meet friend and faces will look into faces. We are Templars only that we may be better men and have come to your city, not merely to advance the interests of our order, but to promote the claim of universal brotherhood. In the very forefront of American commonwealths, as the eloquent living exponent of this idea, stands your historic state, a state founded on faith in man and therefore sure to stand. To be welcomed by men having an ancestry so noble as yours is indeed an honor, which as men and Knights Templar, we most highly esteem and we assure you that we shall ever cherish the memory of your fraternal greeting among the most treasured associations of our many joyful pilgrimages.

JURISTS MEET.

Eighth Annual Convention of the American Bar Association.

Detroit, Aug. 27.—An intellectual looking assembly of 300 leading jurists and members of bar was present in Y. M. C. A. hall at 10:30 this morning when President James C. Carter, of New York, called to order the 18th annual convention of the American Bar association. After thanking the Detroit representatives of the profession for the cordial reception tendered the visitors, the president read a short list of the most noted jurists who were invited to seats upon the platform. President Carter then proceeded with the reading of his address.

IS HE DROWNED?

New York, Aug. 27.—Up to 10:30 o'clock this morning nothing has been learned from Robert W. Inman, Jr., who was on board his yacht Adelaide last night when it was struck by the Iron Steamboat company's steamer Persous off Norton's point. It is quite possible, however, that he is safe, and that, not realizing the anxiety which his absence occasions, he has neglected to send a message to his office or to his bachelor apartments. All the others who were on board with Mr. Inman are accounted for.

C. M. Rein, of Orange, Texas, spent Sunday with his parents.

MISHAP TO A STEAMER

The Goodrich Side Wheeler Chicago Blows a Cylinder Head Out.

While Proceeding South Between Kenosha and Waukegan.

Assisted to This Port by the Steamer Indiana—Sailors Have Trouble Down at the Docks—General Marine News.

The sidewheel steamer Chicago, of the Goodrich Transportation company, arrived at this port Sunday night. On board was a large number of people, many who went up to Milwaukee in the afternoon and there were also a couple of hundred belonging to Chicago and who took advantage of the cheap rates. After taking on freight the steamer cleared for Chicago. When at a point somewhere between Kenosha and Waukegan there was quite a gale and sea from the southeast and the boat was bucking into it. Suddenly there was an explosion, or an unusual noise and the boat came to a sudden stop and the waves rolled her around quite lively. The passengers who happened to be up, were alarmed and believed that a bad accident had occurred, but those who were asleep did not know anything had happened. It was found that the cylinder head of the engine had been blown out. Temporary repairs were made and an effort made to proceed, but little headway was gained and the ship turned about and pointed for Racine under slow pressure. Along toward midnight the steamer Indiana, bound for Chicago, was sighted off Kenosha. The Chicago's whistle sounded five blasts and the Indiana answered and ran alongside. Skippers of both boats communicated and the Indiana's captain said that he would stand by and render assistance if necessary. The boat reached here and then there was a hustle among the passengers on board. There were clerks, mechanics and business men who had to be at Chicago at 6 o'clock to resume their respective duties. The police force was appealed to by 10 or 12 couples and telegrams were sent in that an accident had happened to the boat and they could not get there until late and a goodly number took the 5:20 train on the C. & N. W. R. The break to the steamers' engine was fixed and she cleared and reached Chicago, but was unable to run last night and the steamer Menominee took the route for the time being.

Sailors Have a Lively Time.

Yesterday there was trouble on board the barge Thomas H. Cahoon, discharging a cargo of coal at the yards of John F. Clancy. The boat carries six men. A number of them imbibed pretty freely and started up town accompanied by the first mate. When crossing Main street bridge, or at least somewhere in the vicinity of that structure, one of the crew used a vile epithet. He claims that he applied it to himself, but the mate thought it was meant for him and in less time than it takes to tell he struck and knocked the sailor to the sidewalk. This little episode caused a feeling and three members of the crew swore they would never make another voyage with the mate and proceeding to the boat sought the captain and demanded their money and signified their intention of quitting right then and there. The captain reminded the tars that they had shipped for the round trip and signed articles of agreement. It made no difference to the sailors and they demanded their wages or trouble would follow. The captain flatly refused to pay up and the men hunted up an officer and wanted to tie up the ship. They were informed that it would be necessary to go to Milwaukee and consult a United States marshal. The men are still on board the boat and will no doubt make the return trip.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Conductor Stapleton Has Both Legs Cut Off and Dies.

A terrible accident occurred on the Kenosha & Rockford division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday afternoon. Conductor Stapleton, of the way freight, was coupling cars. In some manner he fell and the cars passed over him and cut both legs off above the knees. The accident happened just west of Kenosha. Although everything possible was done for the unfortunate man he died last night. His home is at Caledonia, Illinois, where a wife and two children live. He was well and favorably known along the whole line of the road and his sudden taking off is lamented in railroad circles.

Attention Wheelmen.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the wheelmen last Thursday, Messrs. A. C. Grior, H. G. Mitchell and W. M. Lewis, have drafted an ordinance to be submitted to the city attorney. They will report at the adjourned meeting this evening. Every wheel-rider—ladies and gentlemen—are invited to be present. Meeting 8 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. building.

FOUGHT WITH THE OFFICERS.

Annie Jackson, the Colored Woman Will be Taken to the Asylum.

Annie Jackson, a well-known colored woman of this city, was reported insane several days ago, by physicians appointed to examine into her mental condition. Her little episode of walking in the middle of the road after an opera house entertainment, was chronicled, as was the trouble experienced by a landlord in removing her from a house she rented on Lake avenue. Once before she has been in an asylum. Since being adjudged insane she has kept out of the way of the officers. Yesterday afternoon Under Sheriff Ed. Rein and policeman Frank Bassinger went to her home for the purpose of taking her in charge and removing her to the county jail. She refused to open the door but officer Bassinger coaxed her to just open it a little and then he stuck his foot between the opening, whistled to Sheriff Rein and together they forced the door open. The colored woman was wild and the manner in which she berated the officers was a caution. She fought and bit and her yells could be heard for two blocks and the whole neighborhood was aroused and assembled. The patrol wagon was summoned and she was with difficulty loaded in and taken to the jail. Sheriff Pugh expects to leave for Oshkosh today or tomorrow with the woman. Officer Bassinger will probably go with him as it will take a couple of good men to handle the woman as she is strong as an ox.

PROPERTY FOUND.

A Pocket Book Lost at a Picnic Found by Boys.

When the Royal League picnic was held at Murray's park a few weeks ago, several ladies lost pocket books containing considerable money. Louise Hurtgen was one of the unfortunate ones. Her book contained a $100 certificate of deposit on the Manufacturers National bank and $3.80 in cash. All other books were found and returned to the owners. Now the property of Miss Hurtgen has turned up. A couple of little boys residing on Bank street were at Murray's grove and, found the book. They removed the money, gave $2 to their parents, kept 80 cents and secreted the pocket book with the certificate of deposit. Yesterday the lads confided in a son of Willim Carre and told him where the pocket book was. The boy went out and found it and gave it to his father, who informed the police and today the property was returned to Miss Hurtgen, parents of the boys paying the money back.

WRECKED THE BICYCLE.

Policeman Anderson and a Post Try Conclusions Last Night.

"I'm going to take a spin over on the North side," said Roundsman Chris Anderson to policeman Jorgenson at an early hour this morning when he entered the police office and mounted the bicycle recently purchased by the city for the force. A short time afterwards the roundsman returned to the office. He did not ride the machine, but was pushing it along and when it was placed in the police office the front wheel had the appearance of having passed through a cyclone, in fact it resembled a pretzel. The machine had evidently collided with a post or the wheel caught in the street railway track. Patroling the streets of the city at night mounted upon a bicycle is not a very safe experiment and proves expensive to the city.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late August Dombrowski occurred at the St. Joseph church at 9 o'clock this morning and a large concourse of friends and relatives were present. Deceased was a member of the church and also of St. Joseph society No. 3. He was well known among his countrymen and was a relative of General Dombrowski which made him popular. During his life he was an honest and upright man and a kind father and indulgent husband. His sudden death was a terrible shock to his family. Mrs. Diedrick and daughter, of Denver, Colorado, came to attend the funeral.

Savage Dog.

According to all reports there is a dog owned by parties on Washington avenue that might be termed a man eater. B. Larson, of No. 1423 Washington avenue, complained at the police office last night that the animal had bitten his son. Sometime ago a son of F. A. Durant was bitten by the animal and before that another child was bitten. The owner claims that the animal will not bite anybody and refuss kill it.

Injured in a Runaway.

A young man residing on Geneva street went out riding last evening with a horse attached to a cart. He took two ladies with him. Near the Rapids the cart was capsized and the occupants thrown out. Mrs. Frederickson, one of the ladies, residing on Marquette street, was injured internally and Dr. F. R. Garlock was called to attend her. The other escaped injury. The horse ran into a barbed wire fence and was somewhat cut. Dr. Evans attended to the animal.

SURE OF THE HALL.

Anti-Quay Men Hold the Keys to the Convention Hall.

Chairman Gilkeson Bought Off a Dramatic Company.

The Situation Between the Two Factions Appears to be as Impossible of Solution as Ever—Quay Delegates Seated.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 27.—The political situation here today appears to be just as uncertain as ever. Neither faction will give out positive figures, leaders contenting themselves with the statement that their faction is on top.

At the anti-Quay headquarters, David Martin and C. L. Magee possess the appearance of serene confidence which has characterized their every action during the past 24 hours. They say the fight is over and that Quay is badly whipped.

At Quay's headquarters the information is of just the opposite character. Ex-Chairman Cooper, Congressman Robinson and Senator Quay himself appear just as confident as ever that they have enough delegates to control the convention. The present prospect is that there will be two sets of admission tickets and an inevitable clash of authority. Whether the clash will be carried to the extent of two conventions will probably be decided by the events of the day. The leaders of both factions held conferences this morning. Manager Markley of the Harrisburg Opera house, announces this afternoon that Chairman Gilkeson has bought off the dramatic company which was to have held forth on the stage tonight and that the keys of the building are now in his possession and will be delivered to no one but Mr. Gilkeson. This appears to insure the anti-Quay people in their possession of the convention hall.

The state committee held an adjourned meeting this forenoon, Chairman Gilkeson absenting himself on the ground that the meeting had not been properly called. Temporary Chairman Cooper reported that there were 78 of the 121 members present personally or by proxy. The report of the committee on credentials was favorable to the Quay contestants from Wyoming county and the First and Fifth wards of Philadelphia. No action was taken regarding the Northumberland county contest. The committee took a recess until 11 o'clock tonight.

IN THE OUTLAW REGION.

Attempt to Wreck a Southern Pacific—A Raid on Counterfeiters.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 27.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the westbound Southern Pacific train 50 miles west of Houston. The engineer discovered ties piled across the track and luckily soon enough to bring his train to a standstill without damage either to the train or anybody aboard of it. It is thought the design was to wreck and rob the train.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 27.—A special to the Star from Perry, Ok., says: "Deputy Marshals S. S. Nix and Will Nix and Appleton and Miller yesterday made a raid on a counterfeiter's den in a cave in Kaw county and captured eight of a gang of 15 who were at work making counterfeits. Officers have been on the lookout for the gang six months, spurious coin having been in circulation during that time. The men are: Big Henry, Clark Cross, Old Man Cross, Joe Roberts, Chas. Boyd, Shorty Berry and two others. The officers are in pursuit of the seven who escaped."

Ponca City, Ok., Aug. 27.— Two notorious female outlaws, Jennie Medkiff and Annie McDoulet, who escaped from Sheriff Lake at Pawnee some days ago, were recaptured in the Osage nation yesterday, after giving the officers a hard chase. They pleaded guilty to the charge of selling whisky to Indians and each was sentenced to one year in the reform school.

A BANKER SUICIDES.

J. V. Lewis, of Chatham, Ill., Throws Himself in Front of a Train.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—J. V. Lewis, a banker of Chatham, Ills, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself in front of a passenger train on the St. Paul road at the street crossing just west of the depot in Wauwatosa. Lewis had for the past 10 days been an inmate of the Wauwatosa sanitarium, where he had been undergoing a course of treatment for a severe attack of nervous prostration. He was 46 years of age.

FIRE IN A TUNNEL.

Shawnee, O., Aug. 27.—A fire in Bristol tunnel, Shawnee branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad since 3 a. m., and supposed to have begun at 5 last night, is still raging and water is scarce. Shawnee and Neward firemen are at the respective ends.

Mrs. Frank Barr is visiting in Milwaukee at the home of W. H. Barr.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

Results in an Illinois Alderman Being Charged With Arson.

Lewiston, Ills., Aug. 27.— Oscar Baughman, city alderman, has been arrested in Chicago, charged with burning Fulton county court house. Little credence is placed in the charges and it is thought Baughman's arrest was made at the instigation of Canton parties to influence the people of Fulton country against Lewistown in a possible county seat fight. The grand jury is investigating the burning. The sheriff has started to Chicago with a writ of habeas corpus.

A MADISON MAN.

Has Returned From Alaska—The Reindeer Stations.

Port Townsend, Wn., Aug. 27.—K. Jellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about 1,000 head of reindeer and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and all died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales 210; Port Clarence 500; Cape Nome 200.

BLOODY WAR.

Four Men Killed in the Cumberland Mountains.

Nashville, Aug. 27.—A Bristoe, Tenn., special to the Banner says: "A bloody war between two factions, resulting from a long-standing feud, has been fought in the Cumberland mountains, 75 miles north of here, on the Virginia and Kentucky lines. A number of Boyd relatives and Thomas relatives with Winchesters met at an illicit distillery, where the battle began. Four men, John Boyd, Wm. Cox, Jack Thomas and Floyd Thomas, are dead and several are wounded.

QUIET AT KENOSHA.

The Excitement Over the Bank Failure Has Subsided—George Hale Appointed Receiver.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—There are no new developments in the Kenosha bank case today. Everything is quiet and serene here and conditions have assumed their normal plane. As was briefly announced through the columns of the Journal last evening, George Hale, a heavy depositor of the bank and a leading merchant, was appointed receiver. His bonds were fixed at $135,000, which he easily secured.

OBITUARY.

Corse.

Mrs. Thorulma Corse, wife of James P. Corse, died at 7:30 this morning at the family residence, 1034 Washington avenue, after a long and painful illness, aged 65 years. Her maiden name was Miss Thorulma Hewison. She was born in Westray, Scotland, and on her father's side descended from ancestors who were the survivors of the Spanish Armada. On Feb. 22, 1850, she was married to James P. Corse and located in Racine May 6, 1851. The deceased was one of the most highly esteemed members of the First Presbyterian church and was universally respected and beloved by all who knew her. A husband and five children survive to mourn her death—Mrs. J. H. Pollock, Mrs. R. M. Pollock, John W. Corse, Robert M. Corse and James Corse, Jr. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Hanson.

Lisle Atherton Hanson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hanson, aged 2 years and 10 months, died last night at 1216 Racine street. The funeral will take place at 3 p. m. tomorrow from the house.

Crutzberg.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crutzberg died last night at their home 713 High street of cholera infantum. The funeral occurred this afternoon from the house.

COURT AND CRIME.

Frank Schwetz was arraigned before Justice Morey this morning on charge of abusing his wife. He was sent to jail for a term of thirty days.

Thomas Holland, arrested on charge of deserting his wife, was let off this morning on condition that he would live with and take care of his better half.

A warrant has been issued for a well known young man about town on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Rev. and Mrs. Tepe have moved into the city and will reside at 944 Washington avenue.

STRIKE LEADER SHOT

A Tragedy Follows a Strike at Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Strikers Attack a Man at Work Who Pulls a Revolver.

Joshua Tiller, the Leader of the Strike, Fatally Injured—Two Other Strikers Shot.

Wapakoneta, O., Aug. 27.—The strike here on the water works trenches developed into a tragedy this afternoon and three men, Joshua Tiller of Pittsburg, Albert Seifert, and Oscar Voorhees of this place, were shot through the bowels, Seifert through the arm and the latter through the hand. Tiller will die.

Yesterday morning the men went on a strike and declared no one should go to work until their demands were satisfied. Some of them went to work at noon today, but were driven out. The trustees and the contractor ordered Lewis Vanskiver and another party to fill some trenches and cover some pipe in the Second ward. They began work and a crowd of strikers congregated and commenced beating Vanskiver over the head with clubs and shovel handles, breaking the largest ones by force of the blows. After he had been struck several times he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired into his assailants three times, with the above result. Several of the participants have been arrested and the officials are after others. Vanskiver is a resident of this place and is considered a good straight fellow. Public sentiment is apparently with him. Other men will be brought in and put to work immediately and every man connected with the assault is being arrested. Dr. John Nichols has just announced that the ball passed entirely through Tiller's intestines and says he only has a few hours to live. Tiller was apparently the leader of the strike and was with Coxey as he marched to Washington and was in the Chicago riots.

RACING DECLARED OFF.

Harlem Board Decides That Racing Without Gambling is Too Tame Sport —A New Tennis Champion.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—All racing at the Harlem track has been declared off. The racing board today decided that the injunction issued against them Saturday makes a further attempt at running the track impossible and all stakes were accordingly declared off. The injunction was obtained by the Civic federation, from Judge Gibbons, and while permitting racing, forbade gambling.

Hovey Defeats Wrenn.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.—Hovey won todays tennis match 6-3; 6-2; 6-4, defeating Wrenn, the champion.

AN AMERICAN SHOT.

In a Duel With a Spaniard at America.

Guadlajara, Mex., Aug. 27.—George S. Morris, an American mining man was shot and wounded in a duel at America, a town west of here by a Spaniard named Jose Salsazara. The two men had a quarrel over a business venture, and the Spaniard issued the challenge to fight a duel. Morris accepted and at the first fire Morris received a bullet in his breast. He was carried from the field. A strong effort has been made to keep the affair quiet, as the opposition of the authorities to duelling is very pronounced. No arrests have yet been made. Morris came to Mexico two years ago from Pennsylvania.

The Misses Minnie Doe and Laura Manderson have returned from a week's outing at Avery Beach, South Haven, Mich.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

CARRIES THE BROOM.

Tug Gillen Beats the Wau Bun in a Race on Saturday.

The tug Edward Gillen carries a broom today, having beaten the tug Wau-Bun badly on Saturday last. The two tugs started out after a vessel which sailed into sight north of port. The Gillen was a little ahead, but she waited until the Wau-Bun came up and then each craft opened up. When the point was reached the Gillen was three or four lengths ahead and gaining. The Wau-Bun came back to port and her crew claim that the flues of the boiler leaked so badly they could not hold steam. She is now laid up, receiving a new set of flues. It is said by river men that since the Gillen received her new wheel she is the faster boat and that the Wau-Bun cannot race successfully with her. On the other hand the Wau-Bun people say they will prove the superiority of their boat when the flues are in and other minor repairs are made.

A MEAN TRICK.

German Carp Placed in Mound Cemetery Lake Being Stolen.

Alderman Kammerer planted a number of German carp in the little lake at Mound cemetery about a year ago and also many small ones. The fish grew and flourished. Recently it was discovered that some unprincipled person was catching the fish, and Saturday Superintendent Wendt discovered a whoop net planted in the little stream. He removed the lead upon the nets and placed the net under some bushes. It was intended to visit the cemetery at 12 o'clock Saturday night and catch the person who placed the net, but the plans did not mature and yesterday morning it was found that the net was gone. If the parties who caught the carp can be detected, arrests and punishment will follow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Egan Married.

Dr. Charles Egan, formerly a prominent physician of this city, now of Osage, Iowa, was married last week to a lady at Austin, Minn. They will reside at Osage, where the doctor has a lucrative practice.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

IS A LEADING TOPIC.

Shall Wheelmen Ride on Certain Sidewalks of the City?

Opinions Widely Differ on the Important Question.

Secretary Rottmann Has a Word to Say—Differs With Pedestrian—Senator Advances Ideas Worthy of Consideration.

Editor Journal:

The gentleman who wrote under the name "Pedestrian" in Friday night's paper evidently does not ride a wheel and because he does not, no one else shall. There is a great deal of "dog in the manger" business in the agitation against wheelmen. Irresponsible, indeed! The signers of the call for a meeting of the wheelmen represent a fair share of our tax roll. I looked up this matter and found that one of the signers pays through his firm $8,000 taxes this year; another one $3,000, down to the men who pay personal taxes only. There is a far larger percentage of irresponsible persons among the pedestrians. An irresponsible person cannot afford a bicycle.

But, Mr. Editor, the rub lies not anywhere near the points the "Pedestrian" mentioned. The fact that cannot be gainsaid is, that most of our streets are impassable! Give the wheelriders streets they can ride in and you can enforce the rule of keeping off the sidewalk. We do not ask for a privilege that we have no business to ask. The sidewalk belongs to pedestrians and shall be—and must be—theirs; all we ask is: "Let us ride on those walks under fair restrictions, until you can give us streets to ride in. What these restrictions shall be is a matter of discussion for the common council.

"Tax the riders." Amen, Mr. Pedestrian, that's right, and use the money obtained to improve the streets. Most of us would be glad to take out a reasonable license, pay for it and have it revoked if we abuse the courtesy of the public, but to put careful, thinking, busy men into the same class with reckless youth and deny them a needed privilege, is unreasonable.

Yours for order and good roads,

H. H. Rottmann.

Senator's Ideas.

Lately a great deal of attention has been paid to the remonstrance brought before the council in regard to the wheelmen using the sidewalks. Much has been said by different ones for and against the ordinance. The writer, who has been a wheelman of this city for over 12 years, would like to give his views upon the subject. All know that we (as wheelmen) have no right to ride upon the sidewalks, there being an ordinance to that effect; but we have had the kindness of the public at large in permitting us to use them. They, as all residents of this city know, that there are a large number of streets in our city which cannot be ridden upon with a wheel, hence we were compelled to take to the sidewalks. But I will admit that the privilege which has been shown us has been shamefully abused by a great many riders, most of them being riders within the last three years. All riders when using the sidewalks should respect the rights of the pedestrian in the same way as we expect our rights on the road to be respected. The article which appeared in Friday evening's Journal signed "Pedestrian" in which he says that the wheelmens' excuse of muddy streets and too much sprinkling is no argument. I agree with him in one respect, we have no argument for having the use of the sidewalks. We depend entirely upon the bounty of our citizens and if this is to continue, it is the duty of every wheelman to see that the rights of the pedestrian are not abused. I myself would feel sorely disappointed if we had to give up sidewalk riding in certain districts, especially where the roads are in such a condition as not to permit riding. I would like to see something similar to the following to pass the council: First, make every wheelman or wheelwoman carry a bell. Second, any wheelman riding at night shall be compelled to carry a lantern.

Third, have a book of registry at the city clerk's office where every wheelman shall register, who will then be given a badge, said badge to be paid by the wheelman, duly numbered and entered opposite his name. He in return is to have the use of the sidewalk in certain districts and said wheelman to always respect the rights of the pedestrians while riding on the sidewalks. In explanation of the above I would state that the idea is that each wheelman will then have a number and in any case where he runs down a pedestrian and he abuses his privilege he shall be compelled to show his badge and report at headquarters. In this way the right person can be found and speedily punished as he deserves and he also shall be compelled to give up his badge and forever forfeit the use of the sidewalk. On the other side one would think it would require a great amount of extra work to do this. Not at all. I again think it would make all wheelmen a little more careful and make them sure not to abuse the privilege which has been given them and I don't think any pedestrian would have cause for any complaint in the hereafter.

Thanking you for your space and expecting to be called a little loose and always open for any corrections and willing to explain more fully, I remain,

Senator.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Laura Manderson has returned from a few weeks' visit with Michigan friends.

Miss Kittie Brearley, Miss Ollie Oliver and James Brearley have gone to Berlin, Wis., for a few weeks visit.

Mrs. Thomas Chittick of Chicago, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Manderson, departed with her husband for a business trip to the Black Hills.

Miss Margaret Cary departed for Chicago, Friday, to accept a lucrative position in the Chicago schools. Miss Cary has taught in Racine for the past two years and Racine deplores the departure of such an efficient teacher.

The members of the Just For Fun club who went to Milwaukee on the Goodrich boat Saturday afternoon, had a jolly time and the name of the club is appropriate. Arriving at the Cream City they had supper at the St. Charles Hotel. Among those who enjoyed the trip were: J. E. Bush and wife, W. R. Kirkby and wife, L. A. Foil and wife, W. E. Hall and wife, C. Freeman and wife, Miss Stella Williams, Mrs. W. G. Barker, Miss Mabel Barker, H. L. Knight and wife, F. H. Foster and wife, John G. Williams and wife, G. E. Lockwood and wife, J. Harkins and wife, C. H. Adams, wife and child, John M. Driver and wife, George R. West, Jr., and wife, A. T. Hines, G. T. Hines, and Julia Blow.

Emma Dingman, the Waukesha girl, who created such an excitement here, was taken home by a brother yesterday, who came after her. They went as far as Milwaukee on the steamer Nyack. Before going she said that she had seen nothing more of the man who followed her.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker, of 1113 Fourteenth street, were pleasantly surprised last Saturday evening by friends and neighbors, it being their twelfth wedding anniversary. Their friends presented them with a beautiful china dinner set. The evening was spent in games and music, and dainty refreshments were served. It was an early hour when the company dispersed and all wished Mr. and Mrs. Baker many happy returns.

E. Doe, Charles Roth, Jr., and George Bishop have returned from a fishing expedition at Kilbourn City. While there the boys caught a cat-head weighing 43 pounds and gave it to the hotel proprietor and they brought one home weighing 31¾ pounds.

Harry Blair is confined to his room by sickness.

Ald. Charles Kannenberg, of the Seventh ward, was thirty years old last Saturday. In the evening the members of the Tennyson club and Pahl's orchestra called at his home and tendered him a pleasant serenade. Refreshments were served and the popular alderman received many handsome presents.

William Collar, of Merrill, Wis., is in the city on business.

John Dick, of Chicago, came up to get a little fresh air and spend a few days with Racine friends.

Mayor Janos and son have returned from a several weeks visit at the Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Baskusville and Mrs. Bell, of Columbus, Miss., are spending a few weeks at Hotel Racine.

Peter Galloway has returned from Manistique, Michigan. While in that section he captured some fine fish. The head of one pickerel which he caught when not looking, is on exhibition at Herman's cigar store.

F. E. Griswold, of Trinidad, Colorado, is at the Hotel Racine.

John C. Cummings and wife have returned from a three months visit in Europe. They had a very pleasant trip.

Thomas M. Kearney has returned from an extensive eastern trip.

City Attorney C. C. Gittings is home from a two weeks trip through Dakota.

E. R. Eberlin, of Brooklyn, New York, is visiting his Racine friends.

Harry Alshuler and wife of Aurora Ill., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Alshuler.

A. W. Goldsmith, wife and children, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Harmon.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Fancher and Charles Hemmingson journeyed to Milwaukee yesterday on their bicycles.

Mrs. George Dietrich and children left for their home in Chicago today after a week's pleasant visit in this city.

Rev. C. F. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Schlegel, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lochner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Giesler and Mr. and Mrs. William Eiler attended the golden jubilee, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Frederick Lochner to the ministry, at the Trinity Lutheran church at Milwaukee yesterday.

Ted Bruns and Mr. Dick, of Chicago, spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Dan Sullivan, an old Racine boy, visited friends in this city yesterday. Dan now conducts a plumbing shop in Chicago.

THE FREEDMAN'S CAUSE.

Able Discourse by Rev. Dr. John Last Evening—Other Religious Notes.

Rev. Dr. D. C. John of Atlanta, Ga., formerly pastor of the First Methodist church, occupied the pulpit of that church yesterday morning and evening. He was greeted by large congregations. In the morning he addressed his hearers upon the subject of "Work Among the Freedmen of the South." Dr. John is president of the Clark university of Atlanta, one of the largest institutions for the education of the negro. The speaker held that through the agency of our forefathers the black race had deteriorated mentally and morally and it was due of this generation to seek to build it up. It is of course an enormous undertaking and one cannot expect that the depravity, immorality and illiteracy of generations past can be eradicated in one generation. The various denominations which have established schools for the negro are doing magnificent work, yet the capacity of the schools, because of the lack of means to carry on the work, is wholly inadequate. The cause of the negro is so closely allied to the welfare and prosperity of the country that educational work among them should be inspired by patriotic as well as religious motives.

One of the disagreeable features attendant upon this work is the fact that he who engages in teaching the negro must expect to be banished from the association of respectable whites. So deep rooted has the feeling of superiority over their black skinned brethren, become in the south, that even the clergy share in the popular aversion to any manner of association with the negro. The contrast between this nature of work and religious work among the heathen in the Orient, is surprising. In the latter case the missionary surrounded by idol worshiping heathen, is respected and revered, while here in this christian land the missionary among the freedmen is ostracized from the society of his white brothers. And still, said the speaker, I cannot blame the southerners for this hostile feeling. Through generations back they have been led to regard that he who associates with the unfortunate black man, as well as the negro himself, is not worthy of association with them. I believe that in time this feeling will be eradicated, but we can hardly expect to see a more kindly regard for the work until a new generation springs up.

Mission Meetings.

Yesterday morning and afternoon mission festivals were held at the Lakeside rink by the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation and both meetings were very largely attended, the immense pavilion being crowded. The object of the meetings was in the interests of missions and the missions are of annual occurrence, both of the churches in this city holding them. Rev. Mr. Keller of St. John's church, presided and a mixed choir rendered a number of appropriate pieces. In the morning Rev. C. G. Hoeckel of Cascade, Sheboygan, delivered an impressive sermon on mission work and Rev. W. Ruoolpa of Milwaukee, preached in the afternoon. Collections were taken up at both meetings and the amount realized was excellent.

Out Door Meeting.

The out-door meeting at the North side park yesterday afternoon, drew a large gathering of people. W. H. Clement, at one time secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke at the meeting and his remarks were listened to with eager attention.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure, in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these Pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

PLEASANT HOME WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Annie Dose to Mr. Herman Lehman.

A pretty home wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Dose, 1226 North Michigan street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, their daughter, Miss Annie Dose, being united in marriage to Mr. Herman Lehman, in the presence of 75 friends and relatives. The interior of the home was appropriately decorated with plants and flowers. At the appointed hour the bridal party entered the parlor, Miss Emma Kuinzel of Milwaukee, playing a wedding march upon the organ. The bride, a popular young lady, was robed in a goblin blue costume, trimmed with silk and lace and carried bridal roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Dose, attired in a tan colored dress and carrying white carnations, and Miss Mary Reimer who also wore a tan colored dress and carried pink carnations. The groom wore the accustomed conventional black, and his groomsmen were Messrs. August Martens and Hans Jossen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Conrad Jaeger of the First German Evangelical church of which the bride is a member.

After the ceremony the newly wedded pair received the congratulations and best wishes of all present and a wedding supper was served. The display of gifts was large, handsome and costly and attested the high regard in which the couple are held.

During the evening Pahl's orchestra of four pieces discoursed sweet music which lent pleasure to the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman did not leave for a wedding tour but will be at home to their friends at 1226 North Michigan street.

The bride is one of Racine's most estimable and popular daughters and held a responsible position with Stoffel Bros., State street merchants for 14 years. She is a girl of sweet and amiable disposition and possesses all of the qualifications that make a noble woman. The groom is a worthy young man and has hosts of friends in the city and is a favorite with his associates. To the couple is extended the best wishes of the Journal.

A Humorous Fact.

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

Hood's pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."

June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track.

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built our Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill in Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

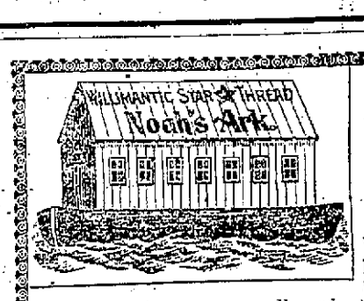
We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.
All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.
Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams.

ROBERTS & CASE,

Racine Junction. RACINE, Wis.



Noah's Ark,

with animals, will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of three 2-ct. stamps. The animals are on cardboard—two and three inches high, naturally colored, and will stand alone. They can be arranged in line or groups, making an interesting object lesson in natural history. This offer is made solely for the purpose of acquainting mothers with the merits of

Willimantic ★ Star Thread

Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

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A twenty-page journal, is the leading Republican family paper of the United States. It is a **National Family Paper,** and gives all the general news of the United States. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. Its **"Agricultural"** department has no superior in the country. Its **"Market Reports"** are recognized authority. Separate departments for **"The Family Circle," "Our Young Folks,"** and **"Science and Mechanics."** Its **"Home and Society"** columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive.

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Advertisers should use the columns of "THE JOURNAL."

KNIGHTS AT BOSTON.

The Bean City Now Packed With Visitors.

Railroads Expect to Carry in Over 250,000 People Before Tomorrow.

The Air Full of Music and the City is in Gala Attire—All New England Turns Out to Greet the Knights.

Boston, Aug. 26.— Knights Templar and their ladies from every section of the United States and visitors from every nook and corner of New England have been pouring into the city today by the thousands. One hundred commanderies, including over 3,500 Sir Knights arrived at the different railroad stations, and before midnight 50 more delegations will arrive.

The first commandery to put in its appearance this morning was Holyrood of Ohio. There were 100 Sir Knights and 80 ladies in the party which was due to arrive at 3 a. m. The train was late but came in soon after dawn. Among the delegations which have come in to day were 15 commanderies from Illinois, including Chicago commandery, the grand commandery of Colorado; two from South Dakota; two from Indian Territory, and Oakland commandery of California.

Although yesterday was the busiest Sunday Boston has seen since the days of the civil war, the city was astir early today to greet the host of strangers. Before the sun was fairly up strains of music were heard in the streets as residents commanderies moved towards the depots to meet and escort early arrivals. Before 7 o'clock so many bands were out, the air was full of music. One could not go more than a block or two down town without meeting at least one body of Knights, and the holiday spirit soon reigned supreme.

A great feature of the gathering this year is the great number of visitors who are attracted simply as spectators. All trains from New England points are late from one to two hours, and a glance at the hotel registers shows that there is hardly a town, village or hamlet in all the six New England states that is not represented. The railroad men have been taken completely by surprise, but they are making hurried plans to meet the emergency and say they expect to bring in over 250,000 people before the parade starts tomorrow, besides those from the suburban towns that make up greater Boston. The only meetings today are those devoted to committee work, relating to the housing of visiting commanderies. The excursion steamer Cygnus, which has been chartered for the entire week, made two trips down the harbor today, carrying 1,200 passengers each time. She will start daily at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., staying out about three hours each trip.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Government Employe Takes His Life in a Pittsburg Hotel.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.— W. W. Kittell, an attache of the war department, Washington, shot and killed himself in his room at the Hotel Willey in this city about 9 o'clock this morning. A note to the proprietor said nobody would claim his remains. The only other writing found on the body was a scrap of paper which was written in a feminine hand:

"I hereby promise that I will never ask you to take me anywhere."

Signed: O. A. Wylie.

An express money order receipt for $100, the order being payable to G. W. Kittell, at Barton, Fla., furnished the only definite clue to the whereabouts of the suicide's friends. Kittell was about 30 years old and well dressed.

A dispatch from Washington says: Kittell was appointed clerk in the record and pension division of the war department from Nebraska in 1891. He was given a week's leave of absence on the 23rd inst. It was understood that he was soon to be married.

A Just Complaint.

Residents on Junction avenue are complaining about the city not lowering the walk fronting the old engine house down to grade, so as to conform with the other sidewalks on the street. It appears to the average citizen that the city should take the lead in such matters and not wait two or three years before doing the work. Other property owners were compelled to lower their walks while the city's walk stands like a monument, towering four feet above the grade of the street.

An Inquest Necessary.

Coroner Stripple was called to the home of John Nuss, No. 1935 Milwaukee street this morning to hold an inquest upon an infant child that died without the attendance of a physician. It was ascertained that the little one died of bowel complain and the verdict of the jury was that death resulted from natural causes.

Will Recover.

Swan Gunderson who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at a farm near Waterford, will recover and will be confined at the Racine county asylum.

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Sarsaparilla according to directions. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has failed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

TO ASSERT OUR RIGHTS.

Two Warships Leave for Chee Foo, China to Protect Americans.

Washington, Aug. 26.— The Concord sailed today from Chemulpo, Korea, and will proceed direct to Che Foo, China. The Yorktown is also bound for this port, having left Shanghai on Saturday, so that the United States will be well prepared for any action deemed necessary in Chinese waters.

FOUR MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Four Men Taken From a California Jail and Hanged in the Jail Yard.

Yreka, Cal., Aug. 26—Four murderers confined in the county jail here, Johnson, Semler, Null and Monroe, were taken from jail by a mob at 2 o'clock this morning and hanged in the jail yards.

The mob was composed of 250 men who broke into the jail, battered down the cell doors where the four murderers were confined and dragged down the men into the yard and hanged them all from a rail which had been placed between two trees. The lynching is the climax of a reign of lawlessness which has prevailed in this part of the country for several months past.

SHOT BY A BOY.

Carlos H. Blackman, a Wealthy Chicago Speculator.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Carlos H. Blackman, who was reported fatally shot at Block Island, R. I., yesterday, by a boy during target practice, is a very wealthy and prominent member of the Chicago board of trade.

MIDWAY ROW BURNED.

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.—The famous midway row at Ft. Thomas, Ky., caused a sensation among the troops at the fort by burning at 2:30 this morning. The row comprises six or eight buildings just outside the limits of the government property, occupied as saloons, restaurants and concert halls and patronized by the soldiers and the thousands of visitors who go to the fort for the ride and its fine views. The fire brigade of the fort turned out but nothing could save the combustible buildings. Loss, $20,000, with little insurance.

WILLIAM WEBER INJURED.

Meets With a Serious Accident in a Runaway Saturday Afternoon.

William Weber was severely injured in a runaway accident at the St. Paul railroad freight yards Saturday afternoon. He was driving a team of horses, when they became frightened and ran away, overturning the vehicle and throwing the occupant under the wheels. Mr. Weber was dragged quite a distance, and people who witnessed the accident thought that he was killed. He was picked up, conveyed to his home and Dr. Hoy called. Beside being hurt internally he burst a blood vessel in his thigh, had his knee cut and was otherwise badly bruised. At the present time the doctor cannot state what the outcome of the injuries will be.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS

To be Made at the North Side Green House.

Extensive improvements are to be made on the side where the north side green house stood. This house was established by Fred Fountain and was purchased by Eade & Benstead and afterward conducted by Mr. Eade who made an assignment. The property is owned by H. Smieding. This week the handsome green houses are to be torn down and the property will be graded and platted into building lots and sold.

BASE BALL.

Play at Milwaukee.

On Wednesday next the managers and employes of the Hotel Racine, together with some of the athletic stockholders, will visit Milwaukee and play base ball with the Kirby house people. Ex-Mayor Jackson Case will pitch for the Racine boys, and Fred Sugden, the sprinter, will play in right field. The Kirby House people will endeavor to ring in some professional players to offset the Racine celebrities.

ACCIDENTS.

One of the Italians employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company was holding a chisel while a steel rail was being cut. The chisel bounded up and in the descent struck and cut off one of the man's fingers. He was taken to the office of Dr. Simms for treatment.

A son of Nicholas Bungardt, employed at the S. Freeman & Son's factory, was struck upon the head by a piece of a wind mill which fell on Saturday afternoon. A gash five inches long and to the skull was cut. Dr. Sauer attended the case.

MATRIMONIAL.

Jensen-Sauer.

Joseph Jensen and Miss Bertha Sauer were united in marriage by Court Commissioner Upchurch this morning at the home of the groom's parents on Main street. The young couple will reside in Chicago.

Roberts & Case.

The attention of Journal readers is called to the advertisement in this number of the weekly, of Roberts & Case, who own and operate the Farmer's Mill, at Racine Junction. Roberts & Case are honorable men and are entitled to liberal patronage. We bespeak for them the trade of Racine county.

FIRE HIDES POISON.

Belief That Mrs. Perkins Was Poisoning Her Sister.

Evidence in the Minneapolis Murder Case is Wholly Circumstantial.

The Family Had Been Frequently Called to the Notice of the Police—Mrs. Perkins' Son Testifies Today.

Minneapolis, Aug. 26.— Assistant County Attorney Peterson admitted this morning that the evidence against Mrs. Perkins in the Hawkins' murder case was thus far entirely circumstantial and that she would not have been arrested yet if it had not been for positive knowledge of her previous criminal career in Minneapolis. The police had before the first "accidental" fire, investigated two shady transactions in which Mrs. Perkins was involved. In the first, a well known citizen spent a night with Mrs. Hawkins, only to find in the morning that his pockets had been rifled of valuables. The police after investigation forced Mrs. Perkins to restore them. In the second case a well known man about town had become involved with the two women. Several checks with his signature forged, turned up at the bank. He was not in a position to dispute the signatures and they were paid. But he consulted the police and Mrs. Perkins was warned that a repetition of the offense would result in arrest. The inquest was continued today. Frank, the young son of Mrs. Perkins, was again made to tell the story of how on each of the two nights when the fires occurred, he slept down stairs with his clothing on. The state believes that Mrs. Hawkins was slowly being poisoned and that the fire was thought of to conceal evidence of it.

ROTHSCHILD'S ASSAILANT.

A Man Taken Into Custody for Mailing a Suspicious Looking Package.

London, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch received here from Paris says that an anarchist has been arrested at Vic Sur Cere, department of Cantal, upon the information of the postmistress of that place, who declares that the man taken into custody posted a letter similar to the one received at the Rothschild banking house on Saturday.

STILL HOLDS GOOD.

Large Crowds of People Take Advantage of the Pleasant Weather.

The lake excursion business continues to hold good and each Sunday the number of patrons appears to be on the increase. Yesterday was a very hot day on land but on the lake there was a cool and refreshing breeze, and nearly 700 people took advantage of the cheap rates to Chicago and Milwaukee. The Indiana, of the Goodrich line, took out some 50 for Chicago. The Nacyk came in and had on board 200 or 300 Milwaukeeans who came down for a ride and to spend an hour or two in our city. She cleared at 19 o'clock and there were on board 500 men, women and children. Later the steamer Chicago came in and took a large crowd to the Cream City. Late in the afternoon the steamer Wisconsin came down from Milwaukee and it is estimated that 300 were on board. They remained here two or three hours. The steamers Virginia and Christopher Columbus passed port with several thousand persons on board. In addition to these crowds yachts carried many into the lake for a pleasure ride. There was no disturbance on the boats coming from Milwaukee, as the crews of boats were prepared to arrest any and all persons creating a row. The cheap rates will continue until fall weather sets in.

Fire Department Horses Sold.

Fire Marshal Dan Abosser sold four of the fire horses this morning. Three were disposed of at private sale and one at auction. Grover Cleveland, one of a black team purchased of Adam Apple, of North Cape, for $350, was sold to Charles Wustum for $60. He had been in service three years. The gray mare Julia, purchased at Chicago twelve years ago, for $200 was sold to Mr. Wustum for $40. Prince, a horse purchased eight years ago for $215 was sold to Joseph Smader for $20. Black Prince, the other of the team bought of Mr. Apple, was sold at auction. R. Birdsell bid him in for $9.25.

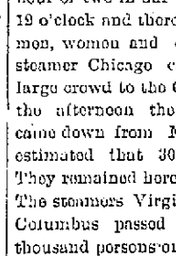
Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South. The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $2.00 to $5.00 an acre (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourself. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

CURES OTHERS

To build up both solid flesh and strength after grip, pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating diseases, there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

PROSTRATION FOLLOWING GRIP.



MRS. GARRETT.

MRS. REUBEN GARRETT, *King George C. H., Va.*, writes: "I was taken with grip which finally resulted in pneumonia. Was prostrated for three months. Had a terrible cough and was emaciated and very weak. Was fast drifting into "quick consumption." The doctor gave me medicines all the time. I grew weaker. He advised cod liver oil emulsion. I took two bottles of it without any relief. I had pain in my left shoulder and back. I wrote you, and you prescribed your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only one bottle before I felt better. After two bottles I could sit up, and felt I had been saved from the grave. I increased rapidly in flesh and strength."

WHY NOT YOU?

A WONDERFUL CORN HARVESTER

Given a Trial Yesterday at the Farm of M. R. Walker in Mt. Pleasant.

The new McCormick Corn Harvesting machine, the first one brought to this section of the country, David Lawton being the agent, was given a trial yesterday afternoon at the farm of M. R. Walker, located a couple of miles west of Mound Cemetery in the town of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Walker, who is one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the county, is always after the best machinery in practical use and bought the harvester.

Besides a representative for the Journal there were present J. Jay Foltz, of Milwaukee, State agent of the McCormick company William Fink, of Burlington, who set up the machine; Mr. Kellogg, of Delavan, who is at work upon a corn harvesting machine of his own patent; H. M. Wallis, of the J. I. Case Plow company; William H. Soboy, superintendent of the Case Plow company; George H. Dickoy, of the A. P. Dickoy Manufacturing company; David Lawton and twenty farmers from the surrounding country.

Claims made for the new machine were quick work, saving corn in proper time, etc. Other merits of the invention are that it will cut the corn, bind it and throw it out already to shock. It will cut ten acres per day. When everything was ready for trial the machine was run into a field of large ensilage corn ten feet high, Mr. Walker driving the horses. The work was remarkable, and carefully watched by all present. Several rows of the tall corn were cut and one and all agreed that the machine was a wonder. The farmers thought perhaps the binding was a trifle low, but the advantages of this was explained and admitted to be a fact by those posted on agricultural matters.

That it is the invention of the decade, there was no dispute and no farmer ever dreamed that such a perfect machine could be made. As one farmer said, "It saves the corn stalk, 50 per cent value of the corn, work in handling, binding after husking, labor in feeding and one-third the work when cut for ensilage. Another thing the stubble is cut square, whereas when cut by hand, it has a sharp jagged end which sometimes cripples horses and cattle running in the fields. In conclusion it is a very light draft machine considering the work it has to do.

Several of the farmers who saw the machine work, are negotiating for the purchase of one.

BATTERED DOWN THE DOORS.

A Kentucky Mob Takes Out a Murderer and Saves the State a Trial.

Springfield, Ky., Aug. 26.— Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a mob composed of about a dozen men took Harrison Lewis, the negro who murdered Joe Brooks, also colored, last Friday night, from the jail here and hanged him to a tree in the court house yard. When the mob reached the jail they called for Jailor Smith, but his wife informed them that he was not at home and that he had the keys with him. This did not daunt the mob, however. Going to a blacksmith shop near by they procured some sledge hammers and after three hours work succeeded in battering down the jail door. Lewis was found crouching in his cell and begged piteously for his life but the leader ordered the men to make quick work of him. He was quickly seized and after placing a rope around his neck was dragged to the nearest tree and strung up without further ceremony. The mob did its work in a quiet orderly way and seemed to be thoroughly organized. It is the opinion of many that it was composed of colored men. After completing their work the mob quietly dispersed. The murder was a dastardly one and the negroes have been greatly worked up since its occurrence. Friday night Lewis went to Brooks' house calling to the door, shot him down on his own threshold without warning. Harrison Lewis, the man that was lynched, was a brother of Matthew Lewis, who narrowly escaped lynching here about two weeks ago for an assault upon Mrs. Murray Shields and who was taken to Louisville for safe keeping.

OBITUARY.

Nuss.

A one year old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Nuss, of No. 1918 Milwaukee street, died last night. Funeral tomorrow morning from St. Joseph church.

Barr.

Karl Barr died Sunday afternoon at his home on North Wisconsin street, of bowel trouble, aged 36 years. Deceased was well and favorably known and his death will be learned with sorrow. Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Gerhardt.

A seventeen months old child of Mr. and Mrs. August Gerhardt died at its home on North Wis. street. Funeral at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Williams.

James, the 7-year and 6 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Williams, No. 812 Park avenue, died at 10:30 o'clock last night of diphtheria. He was the youngest son and a bright and promising lad, a favorite with his playmates, and his parents will have the sympathy of all in their hour of affliction.

Low Rate Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On August 29, September 10 and 24, 1895, the Northwestern Line will sell home-seekers' excursion tickets with favorable time limits, to a large number of points in the west and northwest at very low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

BANK WILL LIQUIDATE

The Dan Head Bank at Kenosha Will Go Into Liquidation.

Directors so Decide at a Meeting This Morning—A Receiver Asked For.

The Court Petitioned to Appoint George Hale Receiver — Dan Head Hopes to Pay Dollar for Dollar.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 26.—This morning the directors of the Dan Head & Co. bank held a meeting and it was decided to go into liquidation.

A petition was presented to the court this afternoon recommending that George Hale be appointed receiver. A large number of farmers came to town this morning and the majority have money in the bank. They talked considerable, but in the main everything is quiet. Daniel Head, the venerable banker, who is 85 years of age, says that the bank will pay 100 cents on the dollar. Other directors of the bank believe that they cannot pay over 75 cents, while some outside of the institution claim that not over 50 cents can be paid. An investigation of the statement of the concern shows that on July 1 the deposits in the bank amounted to $204,000 while Saturday there was only $153,000.

Bedding Co. Trouble at the Bottom of the Failure.

A representative of the Journal was at Kenosha yesterday afternoon and found the residents and business men of that thriving little city all discussing the closing of the banking house of Dan Head & Company. The first notice posted was in effect that the house would be closed until this morning and a second notice followed that the bank would not open until further notice. Naturally the second notice revived the excitement of Saturday and expressions of regret were general. Several meetings of the stockholders were held yesterday, and it was believed that sufficient money would be secured from other sources to place the old and honored institution upon its feet. It was generally admitted that the failure was more serious than at first anticipated. Officers were not talkative and interviews out of the question. Those most affected by the closing of the doors are farmers, they being heavy depositors. A gentleman who was in a position to know said that in order to carry the bank on it would be necessary to secure a loan of $100,000. The immediate cause of suspension was the fact that U. J. Lewis, the late cashier, negotiated a great deal of paper for the Chicago Bedding company which was burned and the said paper was maturing and the bank could not raise money on its securities. The amount of paper issued to the Chicago Bedding company is variously estimated from $10,000 to $12,000.

More Resignations.

Resignations among the officers of company F., W. N. G., appear to be in order. First Lieutenant George Rogers resigned; then it was given out that Captain Matson would soon tender his resignation; today the statement is made that Second Lieutenant Bowen and Sergeant Drew have also resigned. It looks as if there were two factions in the company and that a dissolution would occur.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

SLEEP AND REST FOR SKIN TORTURED BABIES

In a warm bath of CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, when all else fails

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Diffuse Help!

In this way. When you see how Pearline has helped you, tell others and let it help them. Where a woman is trying to do housework in the old, hard-working, rubbing way, it's actual charity to tell her about Pearline. Perhaps she uses it for scrubbing, washing dishes, etc., but can't believe that in washing clothes it can save so much work and wear without doing harm.

Your personal experience might convince her. That would help Pearline, to be sure —but think how much more it would help her, by saving time and strength and real money.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 186 JAMES PYLE, New York.

TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Lands Sold for Taxes for the Year 1893.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin, were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1894, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1892.

The amount set opposite to each track of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereupon, computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hands and seal of the county board of supervisors of said county of Racine this 20th day of July, A. D., 1895.

JOHN DIXON,
County Clerk, Racine County, Wis

To whom assessed; description; amount of interest and charges;	Taxes;
Town of Waterford.	
P. Lund, w½ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 19; 80 acres	$2 86
Town of Norway.	
Peter Clemenson, nw¼ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	22 43
W. B. Drought, ne¼ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 01
C. Simons, w½ ne¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 80 acres	4 28
C. Simonds, se¼ nw¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 60
Town of Yorkville.	
John Rennil, part s part se¼ sec. 12, town 3, range 21; 50 acres	$27 47
James Hennesy, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in Block 5, village of Union Grove, sec. 36, town 3, range 21	4 43
Town of Burlington.	
Fred Flescher, block 2, lots 6, 7, 8, sec. 5, town 2, range 19	$57 19
Maggie Grant, 19 acres as recorded in vol. 88, pages 473 and 474, sec. 28, town 3, range 19; 19 acres	59 40
Kennedy & Cushion, ice house on w½ s e¼ n of mill pond, sec. 20, town 3, range 19	7 14
Unknown, lots 1 and 2, block 34, sec. 32, town 3, range 19	2 12
Town of Raymond.	
Patrick Long, 1 a s w cor n w ¼ sec 6, town 4, range 21, 1 acre	$1 62
William Nelson, n 1-25 of e ½ n e ¼ sec 8, 8, town 4, range 21, 80 acres	35 88
Town of Caledonia.	
W. C. Lamberton, e ½ s near n w corner e 42 of s ¼ s e ¼ bd westerly by Mill road n by Sanders e s s by Sanders section 1, town 4, range 22, 1 acre	$1 67
Peter Fazen, 2½ a in n w cor of s 22½ a s e ¼ n e ¼ sec 32, town 4, range 23, 2 ½ acres	5 25
Town of Mt. Pleasant.	
F. N. Burdick, in n e ¼ n ½ e 10 a of s 18 a n e ¼ ex 1½ a to Prebel and others sect 4, town 3, range 23, 8½ acres	$18 41
Second Ward City of Racine.	
Chas W. Kruss, bl 18, Holbourn sub, n 60 of s 100 ft of e ½ special assessment lake shore protection	$ 8 44
J J Elmendorf, lot 17, blk 1, south Racine lot 18, blk 1	2 95
Mrs. R. Campbell, lot 7 blk 30, s ½, ss; lot 10, blk 30, e ¾ ss, special for sewer	56 34
Unknown, lot 2, blk 47, ss	1 98
Unknown, lot 4, blk 47, ss	1 56
Henry Barry, bl 15 s 60 ft n 320 ft of e ½ Holbourn sub	5 54
F. Oberson, blk 21 s 40 ft n 240 ft of w ½ of Holbourn sub	4 56
Third Ward, City of Racine.	
Alex Jones, lot 3, block 7, except n 22½ ft. Harbor addition	$37 98
James Rohan, e½ block 64, s 80 of n 240 ft of w½ school section	111 35
G. W. Mason, w½ block 64, w½ of n 280 ft. school section	164 25
Hans Hansen, e½ block 65, s 80 of n 120 ft of e½, school section; special for sewer	98 49
Baptist Mission, w½ block 65, s 40 of n 200 ft of e½, school section	39 26
Fourth Ward City of Racine.	
Gustave Bessel, lots 1 and 2, block 17, e 50 ft, Miller's subdivision	$24 02
James Mooney, lot 7, block 45, O. P.	59 11
E. Greber, block 2 beginning on south line of block at w line of Lasell street, run s 66 ft, then w 155¼ ft, then s 66 ft, then e to beginning, Silloway's subdivision, special for grading	15 68
Fifth Ward, City of Racine.	
E. Crook, lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sage's addition	305 38
Gus Peterson, in e½ nw¼ sec. 8, town 3, range 23, bounded w by Freeman's, e by Forest street, s by Madison, and w by Blake	14 30
John T. Fish, lot 5, block 1, Prospect addition	4 6
Gottlob Michael, lot 19, block 4, Rose's subdivision	2 95
W. H. Millman, in w w½ se¼ sec. 8, town town 3, range 23, bounded n by Topling, s by Spring street and river, e by Spring street and w by city limits; 38¼ acres	7 81
Sixth Ward City of Racine.	
R. P. Jones, lot 8, e ½ blk 50 n 1-10 s ½ lots 9, 10 e ½ blk 50 n 26 ft Bushes sub	$33 77
John Tostovin, w ½ bl 55 beginning at southwest corner of bl run n 30 degrees and 10 e 49¼ ft which is the place of beginning then south 74 degrees e 111 ft then north 31 degrees e 4 3-10 ft then westerly to a point to place of beginning bd n by Evans and s by Gunter school sect	1 64
Dennis Cawley, lot 16, blk 60 Carrys sub	12 66
R. H. Davis, blk 63 all that part of bl lying w of N W R Rd Davis sub	39 56
Dorotha Cesener, lot 25 bl 66 Herrick's sub	5 21
John Meredith, in n e ¼ sec 17-3-23 bd n by J. G Menchem dr e by Lockwood ave s by 11th st and w by Becher 100 ft e and w and 40 ft n and s	17 09
Seventh Ward City of Racine.	
Catherine E Story, lot 13 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 14 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 15 bl 3 n ½ English add	$ 6 56
C. Reich, lot 9, block 2, North Racine	78 32
W. H. Miller, bl 7 n 2 acres ex s 50 ex n 50 of s 100 of s 115 ft North Racine	18 52
Unknown, in s e ¼ sect 14-3-23 bd n by Mackrey's East s by Lake Michigan s by Heath and Dickson w by Mich st 84 ft n and s special for sewer	79 97
C. Madory, N 7-17 in s e ¼ sect 13-3-23 bd n by George Miller e by Lake Michigan s by Madory's e and w by Michigan st about 145 ft N and s	2 95
John Malone, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23; bounded n by English street, e by Willing, s by Cooney and w by Mrs. Collins; 60 ft e and w	4 55
Frank Pacerk, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23, bounded n and w by C. Rogan est., s by Stransky, e by Erie street, 100 ft n and s and 160 ft e and w	4 55

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
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AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

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To Take Orders.
Trade established, position permanent, weekly pay. WE PAY LIBERAL SALARY AND EXPENSES TO SUCCESSFUL AGENTS. Now is the best time to start. For terms write quickly. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N.Y.
Mount Hope Nurseries. Established 1840.

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THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT

Trade Mark—Dr. A. Owen

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The latest and only scientific and practical Electric Belt made, for general use, producing a genuine current of electricity, for the cure of disease, that can be readily felt and regulated both in quantity and power, and applied to any part of the body. It can be worn at any time during working hours or sleep, and

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
GENERAL DEBILITY
LAME BACK
NERVOUS DISEASES
VARICOCELE
SEXUAL WEAKNESS
IMPOTENCY
KIDNEY DISEASES

WITHOUT MEDICINE

Electricity, properly applied, is fast taking the place of drugs for all Nervous, Rheumatic, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed.

Any sluggish, weak or diseased organ may by this means be roused to healthy activity before it is too late.

Leading medical men use and recommend the Owen Belt in their practice.

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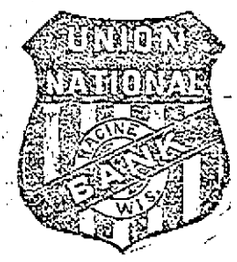

The Citizens of Racine and vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation during the summer months between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

K. BULL, Prest. H. E. SMIEDING, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one once was a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE McLaren, plaintiff, against James McLaren, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is hereunto served upon you.

KEARNEY & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. Address: 521 Main St., Racine, Racine County, Wis. Aug19wk

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. DEANE, - Editor and Manager.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.

Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.

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THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and rebound promptly.

The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Address

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.,

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, In Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

DEEP WATER WAY.

The idea of a ship canal is by no means of very recent origin to the people of Wisconsin. The legislative assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, which met at Belmont, Oct. 25, 1836, passed the following resolution at it session in 1837:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, the construction of a ship canal by the congress of the United States, to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Erie will reflect great credit upon the nation and highly promote the trade and commerce of the United States."

Approved, Dec. 5, 1837.

Wisconsin Territory then consisted of the following counties: Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines. The council contained 13 members. Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet were from Milwaukee county. The house of representatives contained 26 members. Milwaukee county was represented by William G. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwell and Charles Durkee. P. B. Engle of Dubuque county, was speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird of Brown county, was president of the council. Henry Dodge was governor of the territory.

THE SOUTHERN EL DORADO.

In the 16th century, the Spanish nobles, with a view of promoting their personal interests and gratifying the national passion for conquests, imagined a country of fabulous riches in the interior of South America and led many an expedition in quest of gold.

Mr. Hoke Smith has changed the location. It is now in the southern part of North America. He says "The place for a young man, an old man, a rich man, or a poor man willing to work and anxious to improve his fortune, is in the South." So far as climate, soil, water, forests and mineral resources can render a country desirable, Mr. Hoke Smith is correct. But he seems to forget that there are other things than the gifts of nature which a man, whether young or old, rich or poor, considers of priceless worth and of the possession of which he must feel sure before he starts for the El Dorado of the Secretary of the Interior. Among these are freedom of speech, legal protection for person and property, a free ballot and fair elections, and a public sentiment that accords to all their social rights who have the education and the wish to properly perform their social duties.

Let Mr. Hoke Smith consider his own state, the empire state of the South. It is as thoroughly Democratic as he could wish. The Republican vote is less than it was thirty years ago. He knows that he and his party friends have suppressed free speech and fair elections. He knows that a Republican stands next to no show for a state official position, however well qualified he may be, simply because he is a Republican. He knows also that he is socially ostracized. Does he suppose that a Northern mechanic, merchant, manufacturer or farmer will settle in a state where he can only make money?

Money for him is a means, not an end. The end is a home and all that the word implies, comfort, security, education, social recognition, freedom of speech and of the ballot. These things money cannot buy. They are priceless. In the North they are accorded by law and public sentiment to industry, intelligence, energy and morality. Such is not the case even in his own state, which is as hospitable to strangers as any in the South.

There is another reason why capital and enterprise are reluctant to seek the south. On a square issue between free trade and protection in 1892 the state of Georgia gave a majority against protection of more than 80,000 and the other states of the South condemned emphatically the economic policy of which protection of home industry is the central idea. The intelligent business and workingmen of the North believe free trade is hostile to their interests. They are convinced that control of the home market and high wages are essential to prosperity. They share this opinion with the intelligent workingmen of Northern Europe. They will not cast their lot with those who stubbornly cling to a theory that experience has shown to be fallacious. It is true that thousands were deceived in 1892. Of a vote on this issue of 11,729,427, the free trade party had a majority of 379,625 and obtained a majority of 96 in the house of Representatives, but in 1894 that majority was wiped out and a majority of 140 in favor of protection was substituted by the election of 244 Republicans to 104 Democrats. But Georgia still has a solid delegation in congress in favor of free trade. This fact is too significant to escape the notice of any Northern man who would be of any use to Georgia or any other Southern state if he should go there.

Mr. Hoke Smith as an immigration agent will not be a great success.

CHINA AND TURKEY.

The outrages recently perpetrated on christian missionaries by the barbarian hordes of inland China, as well as those perpetrated last year on the Christian inhabitants of Armenia, by their savage Moslem neighbors have excited the interest of the great christian powers to an extent beyond anything that has occurred in many years. While the slaughter o the missionaries in China appealed more directly to Great Britain and the United States, because they were of our race, the butchery of the Armenians is a deed far more dark and devilish, not only for the horrible atrocities perpetarted, but for their wholesale character. And of the two governments, that of Turkey is far more blameworthy. China has just finished a disastrous, bloody and costly war in which she has been greatly humiliated as well. The most populous country on the earth, she also imagined herself the most powerful, but a few encounters with her insignificant neighbor, Japan, has dispelled the illusion in the Chinese mind. The gigantic empire has not only been beaten but she has lost her self-esteem, the people are enraged and the government is threatened with anarchy. Even now it is stated that the only seeming statesman in the country, Li Hung Chang, is seeking the overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty, which has lasted several hundred years, and which the people are anxious to get rid of. Under such conditions it is not surprising that among other disorders of daily occurrence in that unhappy empire, the assault on the missions should have been brought about. It is stated that the government officials were aiders and abettors of these outrages, but that charge will require investigation.

In comparison with the frightful record of Turkey in Armenia, the misdeeds of barbarous China sink into insignificance. Turkey claims to be a civilized power. She has been in Europe now for over 400 years and ought by this time to have come somewhere up in touch with European civilization. But like the Bourbons, the Moslem neither learns nor forgets, and it might be added, nor forgives. He has an intense hatred of any form of religion but his own, and the record of the centuries show how he has waded through ravage and blood to plant the half moon standard of the prophet on every land within his reach. Today the Turkish power exists in Europe only by the suffrage of the christian nation, any one of which could easily crush it, that it has not been done is due entirely to mutual jealousy between the latter.

Gladstone's great speech a few days ago, clearly outlined the sentiment of the christian world in regard to Turkish misgovernment and it is proposed to submit an ultimatum to the Sultan to put Armenia under a christian governor, appointed by the powers, who will see that the people of that country have rights which the Moslems will be bound to respect. Thanks to the enlightened public sentiment of the age, the world is advancing on all lines leading towards coloration and the subversion of the brute instinct in humanity.

Isn't there a little too much of zeal displayed on the subject of foreign missions by the people of this country? At a recent meeting of the Christian Alliance held at Old Orchard, Maine, the people in attendance became so excited that many of them gave up all of their earthly possessions to advance the cause of Christian missions in heathen lands. The doctrine of most, if not all Christian sects, is that if the heathen never hear of Christ they are saved through their ignorance, provided that they live up to their best light. Also that if they do hear of Him and reject Him, their salvation is imperiled, the question arises why should we send our noble self sacrificing young men and women to China or any other heathen land to be butchered by savages? They could do better work at home among the wretched inhabitants of our own great cities. There is a story told of Dr. Bainerd, an old time physician of Chicago. He was approached one day by a committee who were collecting funds for Indian missionary work. The old doctor looked the committee over and said "gentlemen I believe you are all members of the Presbyterian chur h." This was admitted, and the old man continued: "You believe in predestination, foreordination and all that". They acknowledged that this was a part of the Presbyterian creed. "Well," said he, "this being the case, that so many souls are predestined to be damned and so many saved I would just as soon that almighty God should select Indians for the damned as any class of people I know of."

The cellar in the Bank of France resembles a large warehouse. Silver coin is stored there in 800 large barrels.

FREE TRADE AND LOW WAGES.

Absolute free trade is as irridescent, beautiful and unsubstantial as the rainbow, from the Latin name of which it is derived. But free trade as understood by the Cobden club, and as taught by the professors in our colleges and universities, endorses a tariff on foreign products. It was clearly defined—but with passionate verbosity—in the Democratic platform of 1892, when the convention declared: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." It is plain then that a Democratic tariff must be framed for "the purpose of revenue only." A Republican tariff must be framed not only with reference to revenue, but so as to retain our home market for our own products both agricultural and manufactured, and to protect our workingmen against competition with the cheap labor of China, India, Great Britain and continental Europe.

It was because a Democratic faction secured the adoption of some of the protective features of a Republican tariff in the present tariff act, that President Cleveland hurled his terrific denunciation against those of his party who did not adhere to their party platform, charging them with "perfidy and dishonor." The charge does credit to the man who made it. It was the natural, although somewhat undignified expression of an honest man, who saw some of his own party basely violate party pledges, after they had led more than half of the voters of the United States to believe such pledges would be regarded as sacred.

We, however, have the positive assurance of those who remained faithful to the party creed, that as soon as they have the power again they will fully redeem the pledges made in 1892.

It is true that the result of the elections of 1894 was discouraging, but by abandoning the tariff question and advocating the unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, the leaders see a prospect of carrying the elections next year and again gaining complete control early in 1897. They are sure of the southern states and they hope that with the silver issue they will carry some of the western.

With the help of the importing merchants and the aid of European manufacturers they see a prospect of success in some of the Eastern states. In the meantime the air must resound with the cry that "business is reviving and wages are advancing." The desperate energy with which manufacturers and mechanics are struggling to keep the home market and to restore wages, must be utilized for party purposes in order that they may accomplish the ends they failed to effect, as their president says, through "perfidy and dishonor."

The result of the next election depends upon the workingmen of the north. The dominant interest of the south is the mercantile interest. This controls the farming interest. To sell cotton, tobacco, hemp and rice for gold, and with this buy silver for coinage with which to pay labor in dollars that are worth only 50 cents presents a temptation from which it is useless to pray for deliverance. If the United States can be put upon a silver basis with India, China and Mexico, wages must soon follow, for without protection to the home industries and without a currency as good as the best in the world how can any man of common sense claim that Americans can maintain their position in the van of human progress?

Northern mechanics and farmers must encounter another class that is not to be ignored. It consists of anarchists, tramps and all "loaferdom," reinforced by all the little demagogues that call themselves lawyers or editors. These will enlarge their already huge vocabulary of vituperation, during the coming campaign, in denouncing "the plutocrats," "the gold bugs," etc. They can advance no arguments in favor of free trade and free coinage that the logic of history and experience does not shrivel; hence they must resort to sophistry and abuse or keep quiet, and that is simply out of their power.

American mechanics must not be deceived by the claim on their part that their skill can defy competition with the cheap labor of India and China. The World's Fair at Chicago settled that question. There is nothing made of metal or wood or cotton or wool that the East Indian and the Chinaman cannot imitate, and there is no degree of skill that they cannot acquire. With modern machinery and organized industry they could easily swamp the markets of the world.

With labor paid for at the rate of from 5 to 10 cents a day, the American or European manufacturer can command our market and he will do it, if our workingmen, by endorsing free trade, compel him to transfer his capital and factories to those distant countries. The solution of the problem does not require a long presidential campaign. An intelligent mechanic needs very little time to find the true solution.

Waukegan Register: The courts have recently decided that a city can no more compel a bicycle rider to put a lantern and a bell on his bicycle than it can compel the owner of a carriage to display a lantern or an alderman to wear a bell.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

H. B. Martin, a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, says that after Labor day, Sept. 2, "all Knights and friendly organizations, Populists and money reformers generally, are requested to refuse to take bank notes for any obligation due them."

Such refusal on the part of the Knights of Labor or anybody else is legitimate, because national bank notes are not a legal tender—that is they are not "money of a character which by law a debtor may require his creditor to receive in payment, in the absence of any agreement in the contract or obligation itself."

The legal tender money of the United States consists of:

1. Gold coins at their nominal value if not below the standard weight. When below the standard weight they are legal tender in proportion to actual weight.

2. Standard silver dollars at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private.

3. Subsidiary silver coin in all sums not exceeding $10.

4. Minor coin, (copper, bronze or copper-nickel) not exceeding 35 cents in any one payment.

5. United States notes (known as greenbacks) in payment of all debts, public and private except interest on the public debt.

6. Demand treasury notes in like manner as United States notes.

7. Treasury notes in 1890 in payment of all debts public and private and receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

8. Columbian half dollars the same as subsidiary coin. The same is true of Columbian quarters.

The following are not legal tenders:

1. Gold certificates, but they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

2. Silver certificates, but they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

3. National bank notes, but they are receivable in payment of all dues to the United States except duties on imports. They are also payable for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals or corporations within the United States except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

4. Trade dollars are not a legal tender, nor is fractional currency, but it is receivable for postage and revenue stamps and in payment of any dues to the United States less than $5, except duties on imports.

5. Foreign gold and silver coins are not legal tender in payment of debts.

The proposed action of the Knights of Labor seems singularly short-sighted, in that it has such a remote and weak influence for the attainment of their object; which is the free and unlimited coinage of silver in a ratio of 16 to 1. It is difficult to see how the national banks or the private banks would seriously suffer. It is possible that they might be put to some expense in order to convert their silver certificates into legal tender silver dollars. So far as the national bank notes are concerned, if the banks should sell their bonds, redeem their notes with the proceeds and save the taxes now paid to the government, they would not lose enough to make any account of. They would still continue to do business under their charters for years to come, and it will be impossible to destroy public confidence in them because that is based upon the character and reputation of the managers and stockholders.

If the object is to influence legislation when congress meets next December, it is impossible to see that the object is attainable. If every national bank note were redeemed within ten days the country would hardly notice it. It might bring a few millions more silver into circulation but there are $50,000,000 now in the vaults of the treasury awaiting a demand. If one could so far distrust the intelligence of the Knights, he might conclude that some prominent members have been led by improper means to propose this strange method of accomplishing their object. It will prove harmless to the banks whether success or failure attend the "boycott."

The Sioux City Journal remarks: "It was a favorite trick of Democratic orators and editors to expatiate on the evils of shoddy under the Republican tariff. But the official figures show that the exportation of shoddy has increased 1,000 per cent in the last seven months under the Democratic tariff. The most of this shoddy comes from blessed, honest old England." Farmers are hard to please. They are now complaining, some of them, over the great abundance of the crops, and that with a smaller yield they would get more money for what they have to sell. Probably this is the case, but when crops are light they complain just the same because they have little to sell. But we believe they are borrowing trouble. There is likely to be a good foreign demand for all the surplus products we may have to sell and prices are likely to be fair at least.

Peffer, the man with the long whiskers, has dropped the silver fad and taken up a new one. It is the abolishing of interest on money and rent on land. He is evidently getting farther into his dotage than he was before. He should trim his whiskers and start out on something more reasonable. Even his constituents repudiate his present doctrines.

"CURFEW."

Although the origin of the "Curfew bell" is not calculated to commend it to Americans, and especially to that large and ill-trained class known as "Young America," yet it seems that many villages in the northwest have felt it necessary to revive the ancient law, in a modified form, in order to suppress the demoralizing effect of late hours upon those youth who frequent the public streets during the evenings and even late at night.

The ordinances seem to be framed with a due regard for parental rights and the personal rights of the children. In fact, there is a general approval of all measures carefully designed to protect our boys and girls from evil habits, and sober and sensible citizens at once recognize the duty of the community in this regard.

Any good citizen, who has noticed the crowds of boys that roam our streets or frequent street corners at night, feels that the community ought to protect itself against the disorder and crime which are the inevitable results of "street loafing."

Many parents have little or no control of, or over, their boys. This may be, and often is, the parents fault, but the menace to society is not lessened and the obligation to protect itself still rests on the community. The secular education of boys is almost wholly left to the public school, and the moral training is assigned to the Sunday school. The absurdity of attempting to separate them is becoming apparent, but many a year must pass before school boards and teachers will feel that character and good habits are of infinitely more worth than mere scholarship. When we have teachers in our public schools qualified for their work there will be no need of a "curfew bell." A teacher that cannot influence boys and girls by his tact, his sympathy and his wisdom, to keep away from street corners at night, shows that he has no qualifications except a certificate from a school board.

Cheap and incompetent teachers having failed us, parents having abdicated their rights and neglected their duties, the best interests of our youth demand that we protect them so far as possible by suitable police regulations. This seems to be the only alternative available until teachers can be obtained who are competent for their work, and parents can be aroused from their apathy. The evil is of such magnitude that all attempts to belittle or extenuate it are in the interests of disorder, crime and misery.

That regulations of the character indicated must "run the gauntlet" of ridicule and criticism, fair and unfair, is to be expected. We shall be told that such laws are relics of the oppression of the Middle Ages; that they are Puritanical; that parents are the proper conservators of the morals of their children; that policemen and town marshals may abuse their authority. Any restraint imposed upon the young in a course that leads to a useless and degraded career will encounter the opposition of that class who claim to be the guardians of human rights, but who are utterly unacquainted with the subject under consideration. If "curfew" laws are approved by parents whose children are affected by them, it may safely be concluded that they have been enacted after due consideration of the whole situation.

It is suggested by Secretary Morton that if it is the duty of the government to distribute anything to the public, that new ideas are preferable to old seeds. This suggestion is open to criticism. Old seeds, no matter how old, will bring forth a yield after their own kind and the yield can always be depended on as trustworthy. New ideas are often only social weeds whose spread, like that of the Russian thistle and Russian anarchy is a detriment rather than a help to humanity. By all means let us hold fast to the old seeds and let the department confine itself to their distribution.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE LAW VS. LYNCH LAW.

Almost daily, press dispatches send out reports of lynching bees held by infuriated citizens on criminals guilty of capital offenses, caught red-handed in the commission of their infernal deeds. Lynch law will exist just so long as the law courts are manipulated and conducted on their present methods. The law, as it is now and ever has been in this country, appears to be administered in the interest of criminals. By hard work and against the protest of defending attorneys, juries are obtained with a sense of justice and a disposition to vindicate the sacred majesty of the law. In perhaps one case out of ten a conviction is returned, and this only where there is no possible doubt of guilt in the case of the party accused. That certainly ought to be the end of the matter. But it is not. Immediately the defending counsel raises objections. Technicalities, trivialities, irregularities and other alities are thrust in the face of the judge. Stays are asked for, appeals demanded, new trials asked for and in every way the cause of justice is sought to be diverted into channels that eventually lead to the release of the criminal whose righteous ending should be the hangmans' rope.

Take the case of that man Hayward of Minneapolis who hired a subordinate to murder the hapless Catherine Ging. If there ever was a case where swift justice should have been meted out it is this very one. A more cold-blooded, diabolical murder never was carried out. The fact was clearly proved, not alone by the wretched creature who carried out the damnable plot to its bloody end, but by the defendant's own brother as well. The inhuman instigator of the foul crime should have been hanged at once after conviction, but through "stays" and "rehearings" and other tomfooleries of the law, he is still alive, and it is doubtful if he ever is brought to the gallows.

Other cases without number could be cited to show the weakness of our criminal law in dealing with murderers. It is quite time that our criminal jurisprudence was revised in the interest of justice and the safety of society. Instead of all means to clear, all means to convict murderers should be employed. If such was the case, lynch law would soon disappear from the land.

The name of ex-Governor Bois of Iowa, as a presidential candidate appears to have been dropped entirely by the Democratic book makers. We do not see his name mentioned at all, although four years ago he had quite a boom. Has the old man outlived his usefulness to the Democratic party? It would seem so.

It's a Prize Winner

Read what the World's Fair Judges said when granting the Highest Award to

LORILLARD'S Climax Plug

"A bright, sweet navy plug chewing tobacco, containing finest quality of Burley Leaf. Has a fine, rich flavor and excellent chewing qualities, combining all points necessary to rate this product of the highest order of excellence in its class."

Everybody who tries CLIMAX PLUG says it's the best. For sale everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Local and Traveling. A good chance! Don't miss it! You need no capital to represent a reliable firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work all the year, and good pay weekly. Our famous Minnetonka Apple is warranted until it produces a bushel of fruit. Our Seed Potatoes sell everywhere. State age. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn. Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE FLATHEAD VALLEY

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and lowlands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water-works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

The Five Story Brick Williamson Block Burned to the Ground.

Adjoining Property Scorched by the Flames.

Fifteen Fire Steamers and Two Fire Boats Play on the Seething Mass of Flames—The Loss Will Reach $100,000.

Cleveland, Aug. 24.—Fire broke out at an early hour this morning in the five-story brick Williamson block at the corner of Euclid avenue and Monumental square. Notwithstanding that streams from 12 to 15 engines and two fire boats were soon playing on the flames, the building was entirely consumed. The first floor was occupied by Benfield Bros., druggists, the Goodyear Rubber company and Larned's glove store, and the upper floors were used for offices. The flames quickly spread to the adjoining building occupied by Sherwood's jewelry store and Quimby's dry goods store. The rubber store was gutted and the dry goods store damaged to some extent by smoke and water. The Cuyahoga office building at the corner of Square and Superior streets, one of the finest structures in the city, caught fire several times but beyond slight damage from smoke and water, suffered very little. The total loss will not exceed $100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Oil Refining Works Burn.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Fire totally destroyed the Oil Refining works of Frank L. Young, situated at the foot of K street, South Boston, this morning. The establishment occupied the entire end of the Bay State wharf and consisted of half a dozen low wooden buildings which with four large tanks of oil, were an easy prey for the flames. A large three masted schooner was at anchor near the wharf and was set on fire by the blazing embers. Owing to the low tide the vessel could not be towed out of danger and she was partly destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $25,000; partly insured.

Fire Loss in Kentucky.

Sturgis, Ky., Aug. 24.—At an early hour today the shaft house, engine room, fan house, boiler room and tipple, with considerable coal in cars were burned, causing a loss of $15,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries, an ill feeling having existed on the part of the miners since the company closed down a time ago without paying them.

Two Small Hotels Burn.

Toledo, Aug. 24.—Air Line Junction, the western suburb of Toledo, early this morning suffered from a fire which destroyed two small hotels and caused the loss of one life—Daniel McCarty, aged 30, a saw mill hand from White Haven, Mich. The fire broke out in the rear of the Air Line Junction hotel, a two story frame. Patrolman Ohms broke in the door and awakened the inmates. All escaped but McCarty, who was overcome by the smoke, and taken out later quite dead. The body was badly burned about the lower extremities. The central hotel was so badly damaged as to need rebuilding, and Delehanty's barber shop was destroyed. The total loss, including buildings and furniture, is $6,000, covered by insurance.

A WONDERFUL GAS WELL.

While Drilling For Water in Ohio, Gas is Discovered.

Wauseon, O, Aug. 24.—While drilling for water on a farm two miles north of this place, the tools suddenly tapped a gas vein of tremendous pressure last night. The gas shot up with such fearful force that the drill was almost thrown out of the well. The gas immediately caught fire and makes a roar flame 75 feet high. All efforts to extinguish it or to shut off the gas have so far proven unsuccessful. The county was lighted up for many miles around last night, leading many to believe that a big fire was in progress. Hundreds of people are gathered about the scene.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Two Lake Vessels Get in the Way of Lightning Bolts.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Two lake vessels were struck by lightning during last night's storm, without serious injury to either. The steamer John Otis, which was in midlake, was struck and her smokestack demolished. The City of Ludington, lying in the Illinois Central slip here, was also struck, the bolt splintering the aftermast. Marine men report last night's rainfall in the lake the heaviest seen in many years. Over 3½ inches fell in Chicago.

New Union.

The executive committee of the Trades and Labor Council organized a painter's and decorators' union last night. They start off with eighteen members and expect to grow rapidly. They become a branch of the International Association of Painters and Decorators of North America.

Mission Festival.

A mission festival will be held Sunday August 25th, at Lakeside pavillion, by the German Ev. Lutheran St. John's congregation. Morning service will begin at 10 o'clock, the sermon to be held by Rev. C. G. Hacknel, of Cascade, Sheboygan county, Wis. In the afternoon at 2:30 by Rev. W. Rudolph, of Milwaukee. At each of the services a collection will be taken up for mission purposes. Everybody is heartily invited to attend.

MANY PATENTS GRANTED.

Wisconsin Inventors Received 435 the Past Year.

A copy of the report of the commissioner of patents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, has been received by H. G. Underwood, the Milwaukee patent attorney, from which it appears that during the said year the total number of cases received were 43,328 and the total number of patents and trade-marks issued were 22,555, of which Wisconsin inventors received 435. Of the total number 2,161 were granted to foreigners (distributed throughout 43 foreign countries) leaving the average for each of the forty-four states and six territories 408, showing that Wisconsin received more than her proportion. As a matter of fact, only eight states received more patents than Wisconsin, the past fiscal year, and Milwaukee certainly contributed her share, as 211 of these 435 patents were obtained through Mr. Underwood's office.

On July 1, 1895, the patent office was more nearly up to date in its work than ever before, as less than 5,000 applications were then awaiting action. Every year all fees received in excess of the appropriations for expenses are turned into the United States treasury and kept in a separate "patent fund," and this year over $127,000 was thus added to the fund, which now amounts to over four and a half million dollars, all contributed by the inventors of this country and held in trust for their benefit, and Wisconsin has been behind none of her sister states in contributing to this vast amount.

SWOOP DOWN ON MILWAUKEE.

A Chicago Brewing Company Acquires Valuable Property in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Aug. 24.—The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co. of Chicago today leased Milwaukee Garden, an old time resort from Pius Dreher and purchased fifteen saloons in different parts of the city run heretofore in the interest of the Waukesha Brewing Co. There is a report that the Schoenhofen's have acquired the Waukesha Brewery also, but this cannot be verified.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

One Farmer Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

The storm yesterday afternoon was severe near the town of Waterford. Lightning struck a haystack. Henry Miller and Charles Gauard, a couple of farmers, had sought shelter in the stack and Miller was killed outright and Gauard stunned. The hay caught fire, and before the stunned man could be removed he was burned so badly that he will die. The two men were married and leave large families.

INTERESTING FIGURES

For the Tax-Payers of Racine to Read and Consider.

City Clerk George S. Bliss has just finished a report and turned the same over to County Clerk John Dixon, giving the aggregate number and value of personal and real property in the city of Racine as returned by the assessors for the year 1895. It is a remarkable report and will set people to wondering. For instance, the number of horses is given at 680, with a value of $36,266; number of cattle 98, value $1,720; wagons, carriages, etc., number 734 and valued at $23,745. Then we come to gold and silver watches. The number is given at 189 and their value fixed at $5,830. It is dollars to doughnuts that there is a larger number of watches in any one ward of the city. Pianos, organs, melodeons, there are 168 and valued at $11,155. Value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, $802,314. Value of all other personal property not included above, $518,399. Value of steamboats, vessels and other crafts, $9,466. Value of bank stock, $678,595. Total value of all personal property, $2,177,490. Total value of real estate, $7,730,510.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Several Contracts Let and Other Business Transacted.

At a regular meeting of the board of public works held this morning several contracts for city work were let.

R. R. Birdsall was awarded the work of grading and filling Howe street from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets at 10 cents per cubic yard for excavation and 25 cents per cubic yard for filling. The total cost will be but $24.10.

N. F. Reichert & Co. was awarded the contract for constructing a public sewer on Liberty street from Marquette street to La Salle street. It will be of 8-inch pipe at 40 cents per foot. The total cost amounts to $184.

George Coonley's bid for building sidewalks was accepted.

As no person appeared objecting to the assessments for grading Maple street and Winslow court, the assessments as compiled by the board were confirmed.

Kindergarten Normal Class.

The Racine Kindergarten association training class will meet Friday, September 6, at the Eighth street kindergarten. Any persons who desire to take this normal course are invited to communicate with Mrs. J. S. Clement, 1220 Park avenue. The course of studies will be the same as that pursued in the Froebel association training class of Chicago.

Yacht Capsized.

The yacht Pilot, owned by Capt. John Wetherell, is capsized at Main street bridge and attracts attention of pedestrians; in fact it keeps the owner busy telling people that the craft was not turned over by the wind, that no person was lost, etc. The fact is the yacht was capsized so that repairs might be made to the hull.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Trunkmakers Decide Last Night to Work and Wait.

Rousing Meeting Held at Tiedemann's Hall, on High Street.

Some Wanted to Lay Down Their Tools and Go Out, But They Were Hopelessly in the Minority—Mr. Secor's Declaration.

The trunkmakers will not strike—at least not at the present time. This was decided upon at a rousing meeting held last evening at Tiedemann's hall. Representatives were present from the four trunk factories in the city. The utmost good feeling prevailed and the entire question wage which has been agitating every trunk employe for several months past, was discussed, turned over and picked to pieces before a final agreement was reached. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees, instructed to petition two trunk firms for an increase in wages equal to that of the old scale. Although the decision of the bosses was known to every trunkmaker 24 hours before the meeting, it was only a matter of form that they should make their report and thus relieve them from further obligation.

Refused Their Request.

The two manufacturing trunk firms, the Northwestern Trunk company and the Racine Trunk company, refused point blank to grant the request of their employes, claiming that they were not making any money and have not been running their plants at a profit for two years. Some of the trunkmakers wanted to call the men, of the two above firms, out on a strike, but fortunately wiser counsel prevailed. It was the opinion of old hands, who have undergone the siege of several strikes in the trunk factories, that it would be a disastrous course to pursue. The men are not organized, and very few individual trunkmakers are able financially to stand a lockout of any duration. Those that would be working would be unable to assist those that would go out on a strike, should one have been called in the above mentioned factories.

Mr. Secor's Declaration.

One of the trunkmakers remarked last night that he was informed on very good authority that M. M. Secor, president of the Northwestern Trunk company, had stated that no man that left his employ to go out on a strike would ever be employed in his shops again and that further, he had a clause inserted in his will providing the same penalty to any of his employes, after he had passed to the world beyond.

It was erroneously stated that the Hartmann Trunk company had notified its employes that they would reduce to the cut scale of wages on and after Sept. 1, providing other factories did not raise to the present scale that the company is paying. Mr. Hartmann stated that he did not set the time when he would go back to the cut scale, for as long as his present good business holds out, his men will receive their old wages but when he is obliged to send agents about the country soliciting work, he will have to reduce to the cut scale.

CAPTAIN MATSON TO RESIGN.

As Commander of Co. F., W. N. G., in a Short Time.

It was announced in these columns last night that First Lieutenant George Rogers of Company F., W. N. G., had tendered his resignation, after having been in the service five years. Today the statement is made that Captain Matson of the company, will soon tender his resignation, not on account of any dissatisfaction in the ranks, but because his other business will not allow him to devote time necessary to keep the company up to standard. The resignation will not take place for a few weeks. The members of the company were paid last night for service while in camp at Camp Douglas. There was some kicking because the food was not cooked as it should have been and the fact that each member had to pay $1 per day. There were quiet rumors that some other officers of the company would resign on account of not being able to attend to business in connection with the work.

Police Service Shut Off.

Last night all the police patrol boxes were cut off from connection with the main office and the members of the force were not obliged to send in reports. It is expected that the service will be useless for a week or ten days on account of the Wisconsin Telephone company putting in the metallic line and telephones in boxes.

Left for Boston.

This afternoon the members of the Knights of Templars and their ladies departed via the C. & N. W. R. R. for Boston. The special train came in about 2 o'clock and was gayly decorated. The Milwaukee delegation was on board. Those who went were the same as published yesterday.

The Champions Defeated.

Will Carpenter and Fred Gates won the first two games for the whist championship of the city, but the third one they lost by just one point. Herman Lorch and John Wagner were the players defeated them. Twenty-four decks of duplicate whist were played.

FALSE REPORT

Sent Out that Fish Bros. Wagon Company Would Leave Racine.

Several newspapers in Chicago and elsewhere have published the statement that the Fish Bros. Wagon company of this city would remove to Clinton, Iowa There is not the slightest foundation for the report. The report no doubt originated from the statement that Titus G. Fish and E. B. Fish would go from West Superior to Clinton, Iowa.

The Fish Bros. Wagon company, said a member of the firm today, has been here for the past thirty years and will not remove to Clinton, Iowa, or any other place. But there is no doubt that if they desired to go, the capitalists of that place would give them a large bonus.

There is no doubt but that the Fish Bros. wagon manufactured in this city is a first class wagon, and the immense concern is a credit to the city and ought to be encouraged in every way, and especially by the local press. The company is running ten hours per day, pays out from $10,000 to $12,000 per month and employs more than 200 men. The concern has a capacity for making from 50 to 60 wagons per day, and there is half a million dollars invested.

One of the officers of the company said it should be understood that Fish Bros. Wagon company of Racine is in no way connected with the projects that have been agitated at Fort Smith, Ark.; Terre Haute, Ind., or Clinton, Iowa. In regard to the Clinton company it is said that T. G. Fish and a Mr. Murray will furnish $15,000 capital and the citizens are to raise $35,000, making a total of $50,000, and it is claimed that the factory will commence operations on Nov. 1 and make 12,000 wagons per year. Our informant said: "By our annual inventory of raw stock on hand, wagons and other material, it will be found that the amount is from $275,000 to $300,000; in accounts and bills receivable the amount is $150,000. It would take about half a million of dollars to operate a factory to turn out from 10,000 to 15,000 wagons a year. It is said by a man who claims to have inspected the Clinton plant that, there is no wagon stock on hand, and the question is how 12,000 wagons are to be made per year on a $50,000 capital. The wood material alone in a wagon will run up to $10 and the iron $8, to say nothing about the painting and labor."

ONE WEEK LATER.

Public Schools Will Not Open Until September 9.

The fall term of Racine public schools will open one week later than usual this year. It was so decided at the school board meeting last night. Commissioner Sieb of the Fourth ward, offered a resolution that the opening of the schools of the city be postponed for one week, on account of the unfinished condition of several of the school buildings, making the first term of school 15 weeks instead of 16 and the school year 39 weeks. This will make the date of opening Sept. 9. In the opinion of many it is not good policy to open the schools so late and that the school buildings should be ready on time. Probably if some of the contractors were jacked up a little there would be more effort to complete jobs at the time specified.

WORK IS SLOW

Of Completing the New High School Building.

President Charles H. Miner of the board of education, was not able to be present at the meeting last night, but he addressed a communication to the body relative to the new High school. It said in substance that he had visited the building and was of the opinion that the work was not being pushed as fast as it should be and suggested that the board pass a resolution and present the same to the board of public of works and city council requesting that the contractor be instructed to hurry up the work. It is the opinion of those conversant with carpenter work that the High school will not be ready for occupation until long after school opens.

TWO DROWNED.

Captain Spencer and John Body Meet Watery Graves.

The small schooner Wanderer, which winters at this port, reached Sand Beach, yesterday, minus her captain, Alexander Spencer and a seaman named John Body. During the heavy weather Thursday morning, Captain Spencer and Body got into the yawl, which swung from the davits, to tie reef lashings. The falls were so old and defective that they parted under the weight of the men, and the yawl with its occupants fell into the lake. The yawl struck upon its side and filled and the men were drowned. Captain Spencer was well known here and his sad fate will be learned with sorrow.

CHICAGO BANKER ACCUSED.

Serious Charges Brought by a Young Lady Client.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—One of the most prominent bankers of Chicago was charged with misuse of funds today by Carrie A. Woodson, who filed a bill for an accounting in the circuit court against Henry F. Emmes and the Commercial National bank. She alleges that Emmes president of the bank, took advantages of her credulity and confidence in him as the friend of her father and led her into speculations in street railway stocks, thereby causing her to lose moneys which she intrusted to Emmes care. The banker emphatically denies the charges.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

The Dan Head Banking House of Kenosha in Trouble.

A Run Started Two or Three Weeks Ago by Depositors.

The Trouble of the Chicago Bedding Company Held as Being Directly the Cause of the Failure.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 24.—Great excitement prevailed in this city at 11:30 o'clock this morning when the banking house of Dan Head & Company closed its doors. It has been current report in business circles for some time that the bank was being close pressed and that there was a steady run of depositors, the majority of whom were farmers.

This state of affairs was brought about from the fact that Urban J. Lewis, who was cashier of the bank until a few days ago when he resigned on account of failing health, was also the president of the Chicago Bedding company, whose plant was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago and which resulted in nearly all of the officers of the Bedding company being arrested on charge of arson.

This led to a lack of confidence in the bank and precipitated a loss of confidence on the part of stockholders and the run commenced. The officers of the bank expected money from the American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago this morning but it did not come and the funds running out, it was necessary to close.

It was expected that the bank would be reorganized sometime ago with the late Senator W. S. Maxwell as president, but the deal fell through on account of the sudden death of Mr. Maxwell at West Superior. On July 1 the deposits of the bank amounted to $114,674 and the deposits on demand amounted to $90,506. Officers of the bank claim that they will be able to secure money by Monday next and re-open the bank and every dollar due depositors will be paid. Just how much money was drawn from the bank since the run commenced is not known, neither is the exact financial condition of the concern known.

The bank was long known as one of the solid financial institutions of the state. It was organized in 1875 with $75,000 capital stock. Recently it was reorganized under the new banking law and would have been known as the Farmers' State bank. Dan Head and U. J. Lewis were the original officers. Mr. Head is one of the oldest bankers in the state of Wisconsin.

Colonel Fred W. Engel is the assistant cashier of the bank and was a stockholder and director.

Missouri Bank Assigns.

Chillicothe, Mo., Aug. 24.—The bank of Dawn, 12 miles from here, this morning made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, with M. M. Timbrook and C. D. Huraxthal as assignees. The bank had a capital stock of $15,000 and the assets given in the deed of assignment are $40,000 with liabilities of $46,000. The banks affairs are said to have been poorly managed.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Woman Makes a Dying Confession, Implicating Her Husband—Policeman at Dayton Shot.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 24.—An alleged startling revelation has just been made concerning a cave-in of a main sewer here Jan. 1, 1894. City Marshal Peterson has just been informed of a death bed statement by Mrs. Henry Olmeter to the effect that she believed the cave-in was deliberately planned by her husband, so as to cause the death of Richard Sappler and George Henry, who were buried in the cave-in. The sewer in question was 20 feet deep and it is claimed that the bracing screws in use were purposely loosened to cause the collapse.

Dayton, O., Aug. 24.—Wm. Willard shot one policeman dangerously and nearly winged another today at noon. Willard shot the officer twice, one ball passing through his right side and the other cutting a furrow in the top of his skull. He was then pursued by Special Officer O'Brien and fired at the policeman, cutting a button off his uniform. O'Brien, however, succeeded in overtaking him and clubbed him into submission. Policeman Kohler is at the hospital and his condition is very serious.

Kansas City, Aug. 24.—Henry E. Roll, for many years a leading dry goods merchant here, committed suicide at noon today by shooting. Financial losses led to the deed. He was 50 years old and at one time was one of the wealthiest men in the city. He leaves a wife and two children. This is the fourth suicide of prominent men in Kansas City within as many days.

Jones & Co. Empire Flour Mills, dwelling, barn and canal bridge at Canal Winchester, Ohio, burned at midnight. Loss heavy but not stated.

G. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
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Always on hand.
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NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.
HORSE SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Frankesville, Wis. June 19w4m.

SUDDEN DEATH.

August J. Dombrowski Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

August J. Dombrowski, an old and honored citizen, died suddenly at an early hour this morning at his home, 1424 Marquette street, of heart failure, aged 61 years and 11 months. Deceased was enjoying perfect health yesterday and worked an hour overtime at the Racine Basket factory where he was employed. His wife awoke and discovered that he was in a dying condition and Dr. F. N. Sauer was sent for, but when he arrived Mr. Dombrowski was dead. On account of the suddenness of death, Coroner Stripple was called and held an inquest. The testimony was in effect that Mr. Dombrowski retired in as good health as usual, that his wife discovered he was dying and remedies were applied and the doctor summoned. The jury, composed of Sigwald Nelson, F. S. Hone, B. Ritter, John Gerhauser, John Stecher and G Kaiser, returned a verdict that death resulted from heart failure.

Deceased was a blacksmith but had not worked at it for a number of years. He had been a resident of the city for about 20 years and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Sacred Heart society. A wife, four daughters, Mrs. Mary Dietrich of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. William Leimbach, Misses Constance and Alice Dombrowski of this city, and two sons, Michael Dombrowski of Walla Walla, Washington, and Frank Dombrowski of this city, survive to mourn the death of a kind husband and father. Time of funeral will be announced.

Interesting to House Plant Admirers.

At the city clerk's office can be seen a wax plant that shows a wonderful bloom and luxuriant growth. On the first day of May the same was a small, scraggy stalk of six inches in length, and now it is a fine, handsome and healthy plant, 26 inches tall, the foliage of which is a rich dark green, with a beautiful delicate blossom on each terminal, and has been in bloom during the last two months.

LOSS OF VOICE
After Acute Bronchitis
CURED BY USING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry

Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he doesn't keep them he will get them for you. ☞ Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 4c. for Particulars.
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For sale by ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, and SCHULZE'S PHARMACY

SWEET CAPORAL
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ABSOLUTELY PURE
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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
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Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
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Sold by Druggists or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

[First publication July 11, 1895.]

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNT—

Evan Owens, plaintiff, vs. Anna W. Remington, Gertrude Edna Remington, Ove Fisher, Nicholas Funk, Charles Jurgenson, John Rahn, Joseph Funk, Carl Sorenson, Theodore Evarson, Peter Brown, Jens Jorgenson, Frank Ouhaldt, James H. Kelley, B. F. Weeks, Frank R. Kelley and Fredrika Jensen, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

HAND & FLETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Postoffice address Racine, Racine County, Wis.
July 11w7

Important
Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 720, Lansing, Mich.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.35 a m	2.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.00 a m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
8.35 a m	

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.00 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.00 p m ex. Sunday	4.38 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.40 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.35 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.28 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.30 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m North and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.40 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West and North.
12.45 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
3.30 p m West and South.
4.10 p m South, East and West.
5.05 p m North.
7.05 p m North and West.
7.25 p m North, South, East and West.
9.00 p m North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:
6.30 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
1.45 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.30 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
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RATHER SENSATIONAL

Girl From Waukesha Faints and Falls Upon the Street.

The Episode Brings Out a Sensation From Waukesha.

Letters of an Obsene Nature—Arrest of a Father and Daughter—Girl Comes Here for a Visit, Followed by a Detective.

Shortly afator 8 o'clock last night a message was received at the police office that a woman had poisoned herself and fell to the sidewalk adjoining the coal yards of Reichert-Morris Coal company; then another report came in that the poison had been give to her by a young man with murderous intent. Chief of Police Johnson hurried down to the scene of the supposed tragedy and found that the woman had been carried into the coal office of William Higgie. A large crowd of people assembled and stories of all kinds were in circulation. Dr. A. H. Hoy was summoned and after making a thorough investigation stated that the woman had not taken poison, but simply fainted. The woman was a stranger, but the chief of police called a carriage and conveyed her to the home of James Spencer, 1041 Grand avenue, where she is visiting. It was given out that the woman had fainted from exhaustion, but there is a sensational story back of it that eminated at Waukesha, Wis.

A Pretty Girl.

Emma Dingman, is the daughter of Janitor Dingman, of the Waukesha High school. She is 22 years of age and pretty, and a member of the First Baptist church of the famous suburban town. Recently she received many obscene letters which were against her character, and other prominent people received letters of a similar character. A family in the town was suspected of writing these letters. Many of the letters were to men and women of low character and alluded to Miss Dingman in uncomplimentary terms.

An Arrest Made.

The result was that a man and his daughter were arrested on charge of having written these letters. While they were in jail pending an examination no more letters were received. At the examination the father and daughter were held to the circuit court for trial and were released on bail. Then the letters commenced again and not only did the girl receive letters, but members of the church also received them and were threatened if they took sides with the girl at the coming trial.

Here for a Visit.

Ten days ago Miss Dingman, who was pretty well used up on account of the affair, came to this city on advice of the district attorney, for a brief visit with her friend, Miss Spencer. Yesterday she was out for a walk. At West park she was accosted by a young man who claimed that he had met her at Waukesha. He endeavored to make an appointment with her, stating that he had some valuable information to tell her if she would meet him on Main street bridge at 8:30 o'clock last night. The girl agreed to meet him.

Notifies an Officer.

She immediately repaired to the telegraph office and wired District Attorney Parkinson of the facts and asked him if she should meet the man. The district attorney wired back to meet the man and he would come here. Mr. Parkinson came and consulted District Attorney P. B. Nelson. It was agreed that two policemen in citizens clothes should be at the bridge at the appointed time and when the man appeared to watch and see what he did and then take him in. The scheme was fixed up with Chief Johnson and the girl was posted. At about the time the girl started for the bridge and met the young man near Fourth street. He said:

"I will meet you if this is square," and passed on. The girl says he turned on State street and it is believed that he made a mistake in the bridge.

Kept the Appointment.

At any rate the girl walked to the Main street bridge. Ahead of her was Policeman Schumacher and behind Officer Bassinger, attired in citizens clothes. The girl walked across the bridge and up North Main street to Stecher, Weber & Zirbes factory. Here Schumacher met and told her to walk back. She started and when she reached a dark spot adjoining the Reichert-Morris coal yard she fell to the walk and there was plenty of excitement. As stated above she was conveyed to the coal office and then to Mr. Spencer's home.

The Wind Up.

Today she is all right and stated that the cause of her fainting was the fact that she became frightened and weak and could hold out no longer.

Officers have made a search for the young man who made the engagement, but did not discover him. It is believed that he is a detective sent here to dog the girl and if possible induce her to commit some act that it can be brought against the girl at the trial.

The case implicates many of the prominent people of Waukesha and when it comes to trial there will be a stir at the city of mineral water.

The aggregate of life insurance policies in the United States now outstanding is stated at $5,000,000,000.

Chicago and Milwaukee are to be connected by an elevated bicycle road. A toll of 10 cents will be levied.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS.

Annual Conference of the Danish and Norwegian Churches.

The annual conference of the Norwegian and Danish Methodist churches which opens in Milwaukee September 3, Bishop Merrill presiding, will be the most important conference that has been held in that city for a long time. The conference comprises churches in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and pastors and lay delegates will be present from every church. Matters that the conference will bring before the meeting of the general conference in Cleveland will be passed upon. The programme has just been completed and today is being sent out.

The conference opens Tuesday evening, September 3, in the Scandinavian church at Scott street and Seventh avenue, Milwaukee, the sermon to be preached by Rev. C. Olsen of Fergus Falls, Minn. The address of welcome will be made by Pastor Wiersen. Rev. F. Ring of Chicago will respond. Bishop Merrill will open the conference Wednesday morning. The morning session will be taken up with the appointment of committees and the arrangements for the transactions of business. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the pastoral sermon will be preached by Rev. R. Wilhelminsen, of Dwight, Ill. Wednesday night the Rev. T. M. Haugo, of La Crosse will address the conference.

The business sessions of the conference will be held every morning, beginning at 9 o'clock. Thursday afternoon the delegates will listen to a sermon by Rev. O. L. Hanson of Minneapolis, and in the evening to an address by Rev. L. A. Larsen of St. Paul. Friday afternoon the sermon will be preached by Rev. A. Erickson of Halstead, S. D. Rev. M. Hillerud of Minnesota preaches in the evening. Saturday afternoon will be given over to the Sunday school and Epworth leagues representatives, the services being in charge of Rev. O. M. Block of Omaha, Rev. C. H. Johnson of Duluth and F. A. Scarvie of West Superior. A missionary meeting will take place in the evening, when there will be addresses by the Rev. O. H. Wilson of St. Paul, J. A. Jacobson of Hillsboro, Dak., and E. Hanson of Lake Mills.

Sunday morning at 9 o'clock there will be a love feast led by Rev. A. Haugeman of Evanston. At 10:30 o'clock Bishop Merrill will preach the sermon and ordain the candidates to the diaconate. In the afternoon Prof. N. E. Simonsen of Evanston will preach and the ordination of elders will take place. In the evening Rev. J. H. Johnson of Chicago will preach.

The assignments and transfers will be announced by Bishop Merrill Monday morning. The afternoon sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. Schollert of Minnesota. The evening session will be given over to a discussion of the temperance question, led by Rev. G. Abrahamson of Forest City, Ia., and C. F. Ellzholtz, presiding elder of the Omaha district. All of the business will be transacted in English, while the majority of sermons and addresses at the afternoon and evening sessions will be in the Scandinavian tongue. An invitation has been extended to Methodists of the state to attend the meetings of the conference.

CHASING THE ROBBERS.

Officers Feel Confident of Bagging the Gang That Held up the Train Near Gothenburg.

North Platte, Neb., Aug. 23.—A courier from the northwest part of the country states that Sheriff Miller has stationed pickets at various points on the Garfield "Tables" all day watching for the robbers to cross. Horsemen could be seen from these points for six miles and the sheriff feels sure of capturing the entire gang soon. Deputy Spahl last night took a man named Ostrander to Gothenburg and jailed him on a charge of being connected with the hold-up. He was captured in the sand hills 15 miles north.

North Platte, Neb., Aug. 23.—Geo. W. Ostrander, the Lincoln county farmer arrested for complicity in the Union Pacific hold-up near Bradys island, has been fully identified by the engineer of the train. A great quantity of ammunition was found on Ostarnder's person. A full blooded Siberian blood hound belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was put on the trail of the robbers this morning.

BEAT HER RECORD.

New York, Aug. 23.—The Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived off the Scotland lightship at 12:10 p. m. She has lowered her westward record slightly. The Campania passed Daunt's Rock at 8:05 a. m. on Sunday, Aug. 18, and arrived at Sandy Hook at 12:42 p. m., making the trip to the Hook in 5 days, 9 hours and 12 minutes. Her best previous westward record was 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes, made August 17, 1894.

DOWN WITH THE CAGE.

Petersburg, Ill., Aug. 23.—While a cage with eight men in it was being lowered into the Hill Top coal shaft this morning, the engines got beyond control and the cage fell, severely injuring Adam Yorkins, August Nelson, John Ford Patrick Kelley and John Limberg. It is thought that Kelley and Limberg will die.

STEVENSON RETURNS.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 23.—Vice-president Stevenson and party arrived from Alaska today. They are the guests of John A. Parker at whose residence an informal reception is being held. The party starts east tomorrow over the Canadian Pacific railway.

THE TROLLEY PARTY

And Social at the Country Home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Miller.

Given by the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church.

A Most Delightful and Successful Affair—Two Hundred and Fifty Present—Living Pictures, Music, Etc.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening ladies and gentlemen and children, all attired in light summer costumes, were observed trooping to the waiting room of the Belle City Street Railway company on Main street. The weather looked threatening, black clouds being visible in the western skies, but it made no difference, as the crowds increased and the sidewalks were well filled. A motor with two open cars pulled out of the barns and rolled up in front of the waiting room. They were gayly decorated with American flags and presented an inviting appearance. The crowds piled into the cars and those who were not conversant with the cause of the unusual scene, wondered what it all meant.

It was the occasion of a trolley party and social to the picturesque country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Miller, west of the city, by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church. The cars sped south on Main, west on Sixth, to West Sixth street and thence along Kinzie avenue to the terminus of the line. All along the line the party attracted unusual attention and it was a pleasant and exhilarating ride. Even bicycle riders raced out with the cars and of course won. New recruits were picked up along the route and the three cars had all they could hold when the end was reached.

Here there were teams attached to hay racks and the wagons were loaded and the ride to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was jolly and delightful, riding on a hay rack being a novelty. The scene was a grand one. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller is located upon the north bank of a deep ravine. Chinese lanters were hung about the trees, a large bon fire was burning in the gully and illuminated the surroundings. Tables and camp chairs were placed under the trees and in the openings. The entrance to the grounds was lighted with lanterns to guide the teams and avoid accidents. The cottage was also illuminated and a more beautiful and pleasing sight could not have been desired. Bright-faced girls were flitting here and there only anxious to attend to the wants of the guests as they arrived and Mr. and Mrs. Miller had spared no pains to have every detail perfect.

Carriages went out loaded with members of the church and others and bicycle ridders came by the score and it is estimated that there were 250 present. Ice cream, cake and other refrshments were served by the ladies and the supply was hardly equal to the demand. And what a merry time the little ones did have flitting about the hills, valleys and groves and the elders also took advantage of the outing.

Interspersed with the festivities a pleasing programme, which had been arranged, was presented in a most delightful manner. There were living pictures in charge of Mrs. Charles E. Erskine, vocal and instrumental music, etc. There had been built on the veranda of the handsome country cottage, a sort of platform, with glass background and other details to vividly display the pictures. All was illuminated and the effect was magnificent.

When the guests had assembled in front of the platform or veranda, the curtain was drawn and "Hush," a painting by M. Goodman, was exposed to view. Mrs. C. E. Erskine and Miss Martha Thomas were the living pictures. It was fine and elicited applause.

"Beatrice," the childlove of Dante, painted by Gabriel Veax, was next, Miss Violet Erskine representing the beautiful picture.

The Italian mandolin player, Miss Annie Peat the picture, was another attractive and perfect representation.

"Summer," Miss Burnham as the picture, was as real as it was possible to get the scene.

"Head of Ste. Cecilia," by Carlodoco, Mrs. L. D. Miller as the picture, was a magnificent production.

"The New Woman," adapted from grandmother was one of he leading and attractive pictures.

"Schubert's Serenade," by Mrs. Burlingame, her husband accompanying her on the cornet, was a musical number reflecting credit upon the participants.

A duet by Prof. Van Steendorin and Harold Erskine was received with loud applause.

A recitation, "That Old Sweet Heart of Mine," by Mrs. L. D. Miller, was the gem of the evening, and the lady has few equals as an elocutionists.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the affair came to an end and the guests reluctantly left the grounds for home. The hay racks took the majority to the cars and the ride home was by way of Washington avenue. On the way a car jumped the track on Washington avenue and came near going over. Naturally the passengers were considerably shaken up and frightened, but they piled out, the car was pulled on the tracks again and the trip to the city was continued without incident.

WONT AFFECT SHIPPING.

Report of the Officers on the Drainage Canal and the Great Lakes.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The report of the board of army officers appointed by the secretary of war to examine and report upon the effect the Chicago drainage canal would have upon the waters on Lake Michigan has been received at the war department. It probably will not be made public until the return of Secretary Lamont who is expected Saturday evening. Very little can be learned as to the contents of the report although it is understood that the board finds the canal probably would reduce the average level of Lake Michigan about six inches and possibly Lake Huron the same. This lower level no doubt would be objectionable to the shipping interests, but the fact that the lake has varied from one cause or another, such as lack of rainfall or evaporation more than one foot in different years ships have been built with a view to accommodating themselves to this reduced level. It is understood that the position taken by the board is that the former variations are such as not to make this reduction of six inches of very great importance. What action will be taken on the report wil not be determined until Secertary Lamont has given a hearing to all interested parties.

CITY BREVITIES.

Here's one for the Racine aldermen from a Fond du Lac paper: "It is proposed by the Racine city council to prohibit exhibitions of hypnotism 'on account of the great danger to the weak-minded.' And yet it does not appear that Flint, the hypnotist against whom the proposition is made, had any intention of exercising his peculiar power among the Racine aldermen."

Mrs. H. C. Boyd and daughter Florence, of Milwaukee, are spending a few days in the city visiting at the residence of F. W. Bruce, 1703 College avenue.

While up the river last evening the tug Gillon grounded between the St. Paul railroad birdge and Mead street bridge and it was something before it could release itself. Low water has made Root river very shallow in many places.

The many friends in this city of Mr Edwin D. Bither will be pleased to read this clipping from the last issue of the American Horseman: "Bither is not quite sure that he has another Kremlin (2:07¾) in Lynne Bol (2:11½), but the race record of both is the same, and both were driven to their records in their five-year-old form, by the noted trainer whose success with the ex-champions, Jay Eye See (2:10) and Phallas (2:13¾), placed him in the very front rank of successful trainers years ago, a position which he still maintains."

The Five Willows house in Lindenman's addition is now occupied.

Rosenblath & Stein, clothing merchants who went from this city to West Union, Iowa, have sold their stock of clothing and will retire from the business.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Over a Million to be Shipped Tomorrow —The Syndicate to the Rescue.

New York, Aug. 23.—$2,100,000 in gold will be shipped to Europe tomorrow.

Boston, Aug. 23.—The government bond syndicate yesterday deposited $200,000 in gold in the sub-treasury here and today deposited an additional $500,000 gold. They took legal tenders in exchange for the entire amount.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

It has been raining almost continuously in northwest Iowa since 11 p. m., last night. The whole country is soaked.

Advices received at Marseilles from Tong King says that the province of Song Tay is infested with pirates who harrass the French troops. The situation is said to be grave.

Frank A. Reed, a prominent citizen of Alexandria, Va., shot and killed himself at his home today. The cause of the deed is not known.

John Albert Barnes, of Trenton, N. J., today instituted proceedings for divorce against his wife, Helen Edith Barns, naming ex-mayor Frank A. Magowan as correspondent.

A memorial was today sent to Gov. Morton of New York by the Central, W. C. T. U., of Kansas City, asking that he pardon Marie Barbari, the Italian now in Sing Sing prison awaiting electrocution for having murdered her lover.

For some time a gang of tramps have infested the vicinity of Arcola, Ill. Numerous burglaries and thefts have been perpetrated. Today the police armed themselves with whips and clubs and drove from the city about 150 Wandering Willies.

At Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Ella Bloomfield, aged 31, shot and instantly killed herself this morning. Her husband, Samuel Bloomfield, thinks the shooting was accidental. The Bloomfields came here one year ago from Elgin, Ill.

Detective George W. Powers of the Grand Rapids, Mich., police force, who was shot last night, presumably by one of the Pennville train robbers, on a Grand Rapids & Indiana train, died this morning. No valid clue to the assassins has been obtained.

MURDERERS SURROUNDED.

The Christian Gang Surrounded by a Cordon of Officers.

Ardmore, I. T., July 23.—The noted Christian gang of murderers and outlaws have been surrounded by a cordon of deputy U. S. marshals six miles west of Purcell. In an encounter between the outlaws and marshals this morning Bob Christian and Deputy Marshal Hocker of Purcell were both shot and badly wounded. The officers were finally forced to make a retreat and telegraphed to the sheriff for reinforcements. A special train bearing a strong posse of deputies left here at noon and a desperate battle seems inevitable before the day is over.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Richard Powers of Kansas is a guest at the home of Capt. John Powers of Douglas avenue.

Miss Bertha Morgan departed for an extended visit in New York state.

Miss Margaret Davis will spend her vacation in Boston.

Mrs. Laura Jenkins and Mrs. Rathburn of Sparta, Wis., are visiting at the home of R. Owens, 1014 Tenth street. The ladies believe that Racine is one of the handsomest and healthiest cities in the country, and will remain here a couple of weeks.

A. C. Sanford, who formerly owned and edited the Racine Advocate, is now engaged in journalistic work at Portland, Ore. He has recently published a pamphlet of 90 pages giving an account of the Passion Play as it is presented at Ober-Ammergau, Bavaria, described in letters to Mrs. Sanford by the Countess Frenfanelli Cibo of Italy.

E. E. Skewes, who was badly injured by welt-rods falling on him at Union Grove, is able to sit up today and will be about in the course of a week.

Louis Gass, one of the early settlers of this city, but now of Green Bay, is visiting friends and relatives here. It has been 38 years since Mr. Gass left this city and this is his first visit in these many years. Naturally he finds many changes.

C. S. Waterbury of Watertown, N. Y., is visiting at the home of J. A. Gommill on Forest street.

Mrs. William Dorow (nee Mrs. Luker) and children will leave this evening for Osage, Iowa, their future home. Mrs. Dorow was presented with a set of silver knives and forks, Wednesday evening, by the Rebecca lodge, of which she has been an active member. Nellie Mann Opdale made the presentation speech.

H. W. Wright of Merrill was in this city for a few hours last evening.

C. M. Smith left this morning for Madison, where he has accepted the position of student assistant in the time service at the Washburn Observatory.

LABOR DAY,

Will be Extensively Observed in the Belle City.

Labor Day, September 2nd, will be more generally observed in Racine this year than it was last year. It is probable that every labor organization in the city will take part in the parade of the morning and attend the monster picnic at Lutz park. There will be bands of music and different organizations will wear attractive suits. Last night the Trades and Labor Council held a meeting and the matter was generally discussed. Committees on parade, etc., were appointed. One of the committees of three will wait upon Mayor Janes and request him to issue a proclamation requesting a suspension of business. The local papers will suspend publication for the day and from a labor standpoint it will be a gala occasion. The programme, line of march, and other details will be given in the near future.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CONTRARY TO THE CHARTER.

A Barge Takes Nearly a Half Hour to go Through the Draw of a Bridge.

Main street bridge was opened for over 25 minutes last night and pedestrians and others were pretty mad because they were unable to cross the structure. The trouble was occasioned by the crew of a large coal barge towing the craft through the draw by hand, instead of calling a tug, and it is said that the majority of the crew were under the influence of liquor. The city charter says that all vessels, steamboats and other crafts when passing by bridges shall be moved as fast as possible, and in no case shall any vessel, steamboat, propeller or other craft obstruct the passage across the bridge longer than 10 minutes. The penalty is not less than $5, nor more than $25 and cost of prosecution. It might be well for the harbor master to make an example of some vessel men who often delay traffic from 20 minutes to half an hour.

The Quickest Way.

There's no doubt that the woman who wants to climb up the ladder of fame can get up a good deal easier if she has bloomers on.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels disease, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and for all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scalt head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 27, 1891. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken three or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

"THRIFT IS A GOOD REVENUE." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM CLEANLINESS AND SAPOLIO

MONEY THE MOTIVE.

Mrs. Lora Perkins, of Minneapolis, Charged With Murder.

Arrested for Murdering Her Sister to Secure Insurance Money.

The Victim Was Burned to Death While Ill in Bed by an Oil Lamp Being Overturned — Suspicions Circumstances.

Minneapolis Aug. 23.—Mrs. Lora Perkins was arrested late last night, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Louise Hawkins, the supposed motive for the alleged crime being the fact that Mrs. Hawkins had $7,000 insurance on her life. Mrs. Hawkins died Aug. 9, four hours after the overturning of a lamp near a bed where she lay ill. The fire was supposed to be accidental but a similar accident had occurred several weeks before and this aroused the suspicions of the police. In company with the insurance officials they have been making a quiet investigation which resulted in last night's arrest. There are two policies on Mrs. Hawkins' life; one for $5,000 in the Fidelity and Casualty and one for $2,000 in the Security Mutual Life. The sisters were widows and Mrs. Perkins has one child. Mrs. Hawkins' burns were so serious that she died in great agony without being able to tell what had happened. The police absolutely refuse to disclose the nature of the evidence.

The two policies were taken out April 9, in Mrs. Perkins' favor. It is understood the state expects to prove that the bed clothing was saturated with oil and ignited and the lamp overturned to conceal the crime. This is charged in the warrant. On the other hand the defense claims to have an ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Hawkins to the effect that she overturned the lamp herself accidentally. No one is allowed to see Mrs. Perkins in the lockup, but she is cool and unruffled. She will be arraigned on Monday and meanwhile an inquest will be held, the coroner having at first declined to hold an inquest as the death seemed evidently accidental.

WILL VISIT WALLER.

Two Deputies Granted Permission to Visit Him at Clarevoix Prison.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state department has received a cable from Paris stating that Ambassador Eustis upon the return of the French minister of foreign affairs to Paris after an absence of some duration has come to an understanding with him regarding the designation of deputies to be sent to Clarevoix to see ex-United States Consul Waller who is confined in a prison there under a 20 years' sentence at the hands of a French court-martial. The second secretary of the United States legation, Mr. Newton B. Eustis and Mr. Alexander, counsel of the embassy, have been selected by the ambassador as deputies and all the necessary orders to secure access to the prisoner have been given. The prison in which Mr. Waller is confined is 140 miles from Paris and this will be the first opportunity to get a full and authentic statement from Mr. Waller, all previous statements from him since his confinement having come from indirect channels. The cablegram states that they started on their errand this morning.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Osceola, Neb., Visited by a $50,000 Fire—Merwin, Mo., Scorched.

Osceola, Neb., Aug. 23.—The whole south side of the square was burned today with the exception of the Osceola bank. Loss over $50,000, with less than $5,000 insurance.

Merwin, Mo., Aug. 23.—Fire consumed two large implement warehouses together with contents in the business portion of the town today. It was only through the heroic effort of the fire department that the town was saved. Origin of the fire unknown. Loss is heavy, but figures are not obtainable.

WAS BOUND TO DIE.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—J. W. Walker, of the firm of Steele & Walker, the largest general store in St. Joseph, and who has been a leading merchant of that city for years, was found dead in a bath room in the Midland hotel this morning. He had gotten into a tub full of water, and after taking carbolic acid blew his brains out with a revolver. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause. He leaves a wife and five children.

GUMRY DID IT.

Denver, Aug. 23.—The latest theory regarding the Gumry hotel disaster is that it was Mr. Gumry instead of the engineer who caused the explosion. It is claimed that Mr. Gumry, knowing that his engineer was drinking, may have gone down to see if the boiler had plenty of water in it, and finding that none showed up in the water glass he may have turned on the pump.

Funeral of Mrs. Clancy.

The funeral of Mrs. Edward P. Clancy occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence on College avenue. Rev. C. S. Nickerson preached an eloquent sermon upon the life and character of deceased. A quartette composed of Misses Deane and Price and Messrs. Olin and Brower sang appropriate hymns. There were many floral tributes and a large concourse of relatives and friends were present.

A FAIR MOUNTAINEER.

Climbs to the Peak of the Matterhorn, Nearly 150,000 Feet High.

Boston, Aug. 23.—Miss Annie S. Peck, a famous mountaineer, cables from Zermatt, Switzerland, that she has climbed to the peak of the Matterhorn, a feat for which she had been in training for years. It is said that the only other women who have done this are Miss Brevoort of New York, and Miss Carrell, daughter of a Swiss guide. The top of the mountain is 14,705 feet above sea level and is most difficult of access. Miss Peck is a native of Providence and a graduate of the University of Michigan. For years she has been an enthusiastic mountain climber. In 1885 while studying at Athens, she ascended Hymettus and Pentilicus. Two years later during a trip to the Pacific she rode 4,000 feet up to the snow line of Mt. Shasta and then climbed the remaining 14,000 feet to the summit. This ascent, it was said, was the first made by a woman of that mountain. Her subsequent ascent of the Clouds Rest peak in the Yosemite valley, also attracted attention.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KNIGHTS.

A Steamer Carrying Knights Templar Excursionists Sunk on the St. Lawrence--None Were Drowned.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 23.—The Richelieu and Ontario steamer Terre Bonne, with a party of Knights Templar on board filled and sunk at the foot of the Beauharnois canal about 11 o'clock last night. The steamer struck just as she entered the Cedar Rapids. The first concussion was not very perceptible; but a little further down the steamer struck again; this time with considerable violence. She swung partly round in the current. The fears of the passengers were thoroughly aroused and several ladies fainted. Just after the steamer got out of the rapids, the engineer came on deck apparently greatly agitated and reported that the steamer was making water fast. This increased the terror. Several of them were prostrated. Despite their fears, however, the boat reached the foot of Beauharnois canal where she settled. The unlucky sir knights and ladies landed here at 2:30 this morning none the worse for their wreck. There were 101 members of the St. Bernard commandery of Saginaw, Mich., on board, about 15 Denver, Colo., knights, 67 members of Defiance, O., No. 30 and their ladies, the remainder were general tourists. A lady newspaper writer, Miss A. J. McClellan, was a passenger.

MISSIONARIES ARE RETURNING.

New York, Aug. 23.—A local paper publishes the following from Lima, Peru: American missionaries whom Cuzco would not welcome, threatening riot if the government prevented their expulsion, are returning to Lima by way of Oroya. The Bolivian question is to be submitted to the arbitration of an American state.

MATRIMONIAL.

Golbronson-Luker.

At 8 o'clock last evening Miss Ollie E. Golbronson and T. Phillip Luker were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents, 1409 North Chatam street by Rev. J. W. Gilman, pastor of the Immanuel church. It was a quiet home wedding only relatives of the contracting parties being present. The bride was attired in a gown of white corded silk and carried natural flowers. She was attended by her sister Miss Lillie Golbronson of Chicago, who wore a gown of white mulle. David Luker, brother of the groom acted as best man.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding reception was held and the newly wedded pair received congratulations for a long and prosperous wedded life. They were the recipients of numerous costly wedding gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Luker will be at home to their friends at 826 Forest street after September 1. The bride is an accomplished young lady and has hosts of friends while the groom is an exemplary young man, a prominent printer and a leading member of Company F., W. N. G.

A Pleasant Event.

Immanuel Rectory presented an animated appearance last evening. The occasion was one to be remembered by all who were there. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Gilman entertained the members of the Immanuel choir. At 8 o'clock a delicious supper was served by the St. Catherine's Guild. After supper games were in order and the young folks had a good time. As the hands of the clock crept towards a late hour, the choir sang familiar hymns or a while and then the discussion about a choir society commenced. So far the choir has had no regular organization and it was decided unanimously to have one. Tuesday evening next was appointed to meet and adopt a constitution and elect officers. Then the motion for adjournment prevailed and the choir departed voting Mr. Gilman and his wife charming entertainers. During the summer months the boy choir has been disbanded and now the boys are asked to be in their old places on Sunday. Tonight is choir practice and it is hoped that all the members will respond and be there.

Rogers Resigns.

First Lieutenant George Rodgers, of Company G., W. N. G., resigned his position last night, after having served five years in the service. Second Lieutenant Bowen is promoted to his place and a second Lieutenant will have to be elected.

CLEVER YOUNG THIEF.

Raids the Home of Fred C. Bliss on Main Street.

Converts to His Own Use Three Gold Watches and Other Jewelry.

The Police Would Now Like to Know of the Young Man's Address—He Successfully Played an Old Trick and Escaped.

Several days since a nice looking and stylishly dressed young stranger called at the residence of Fred C. Bliss, 833 Main street, and engaged a room and board. He said that his name was DeWitt; that he was the representative of a prominent bicycle house and would be in the city for some time introducing goods. His brother, he said would be here in a short time and room with him. His appearance and demeanor were in favor of him and it was not supposed for a minute that he was a dishonest rascal, but such he proved to be.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was seen to leave the house. Two hours later it was discovered that some person had been through the upper rooms of the house and stolen three watches, one gold and two silver, and one was a family relic having been carried by the mother of Mr. Bliss. The timers belonged to the daughter of Mr. Bliss and boarders. There was also taken a gold stab pin, set with an amethyst; another stab pin with rolled head; large round brooch with bird in the center; one heart-shaped gold locket engraved, and two other lockets; a half dollar Columbian coin with monogram, E. E. H. and La. P. and gold glove buttoner.

The police were not notified of the robbery until about 7 o'clock last night and by that time the thief had time to reach Chicago. As the young stranger De Witt is missing there is reason to believe that he is the guilty man wanted.

The gag of going to a house, engaging board and when opportunity offers to go through and rob the place, has been successfully practiced for many years, and of late thieves have visited smaller cities and worked it successfully. Citizens cannot be too careful in taking in roomers and boarders.

Of the property stolen two of the watches belonged to Miss Hughes, who also lost $10 and a silver card receiver. Most of the other valuables were the property of Miss Bliss.

NEARLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Thrilling Experience at the West Approach of State Street Bridge.

What might have been a fatal accident was narrowly averted last evening by the prompt action of a man whose name could not be learned. By his superior strength and presence of mind the life of a young lady was saved just as she was about to plunge over the abutment of State street bridge into the open draw. This all happened about 8 o'clock when the streets were thronged with people. The bridge was open to allow the passage of an empty coal barge down the river. It was dark on the west approach to the bridge for there are no lights or guard gates to ward an absent minded traveler of danger. Two young ladies mounted on bicycles were approaching the bridge. The grade is steep and the fair ladies bent over the handle bars in efforts to scale the incline, unconscious of any danger ahead. On they sped until within 50 feet of the open draw, when bystanders called to them to halt. The ladies did not appear to heed the warning. One of them was about 10 feet in the lead of her companion. A tall man darted out from the cluster of people who stood on the adjoining sidewalk and within five feet from the water's edge, grabbed the young lady around the waist and lifted her bodily from the bicycle. Naturally she screamed but she learned the dangerous position she was in and heartily thanked the unknown man for his presence of mind and his assistance in saving her from a watery grave. It was a thrilling moment, as spectators expected to see her go over the abutment. The bicycle toppled over with the front wheel extending over the abutment but it was caught before falling into the river. A few minutes afterwards a man driving a spirited horse approached the bridge. He also was unaware that the structure was open and had it not been for the timely warning of those on the walk, would have driven into the river. He managed to stop the animal within a few feet of the open draw. Some precaution ought to be taken to prevent accidents of this kind happening. It is easy for one to walk off the abutment as there are no gates or danger lights.

Those Cut Shoes.

In conversation with the management of the Racine Shoe company it was learned that the reported damage occasioned by Johnnie Rasmusson cutting shoes was overestimated, and that not over 65 or 70 single shoes were cut, and that the loss is not over $150. As to shoes being shipped away that had been cut, it would be impossible, as the examination is too rigid to allow a single pair to go out damaged. The reason that the boy was not caught sooner was the fact that he was behind a box and could not be seen from the same room, and consequently Mr. Ball watched from a room above and made the detection.

SPORTING NOTES.

Geo. Ball and Frenchy Osborne Sign Articles for a Fight.

Denver, Aug. 23.—Geo. Hall and "Frenchy" Osborne have signed articles for a finish fight Saturday at Gilletta, in connection with the Wild West show, another advertised feature of which is a genuine Mexican bull fight.

Denver, Aug. 23.—Chas. Kemmick of St. Paul, once famous as the champion welter weight pugilist of the northwest, died in this city of consumption, aged 25 years. He had a record of 33 fights in which he was victorious.

Peoria, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the Western Base Ball association in session in this city this morning the franchise of Denver-Omaha club was taken away from D. E. Rowe, because it is stated, he had failed to pay his dues and that organization having disbanded Jacksonville and Springfield were dropped and it was decided to continue the season as a six-club league comprising Lincoln, Neb. Peoria, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Rockford and Quincy. A new schedule is being arranged.

REFUSED TO SALUTE.

Commander Perry Refuses to Salute the French Flag at Madagascar.

Paris Aug. 23.—The Castine declines to salute the French at Tamatave.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The navy department has been informed by Commander Perry of his action in not saluting the French flag at Tamatave. His course meets the approval of the department. Tamatave is not a French port, Consul Wetter, who represents the United States is credited to Madagascar and in the official register of the state department the representatives of the United States in Madagascar are not listed under the head of France, but of Madagascar.

CALDWELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Topeka Papers Nominate the Judge for President on the Republican Ticket.

Topeka, Kans., Aug. 23.—The movement in favor of Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States circuit court for president in 1896 on the Republican ticket, has been revived today. Judge Caldwell will visit Topeka next Tuesday on business connected with the Santa Fe receivership. His visit is likely to be made the occasion of a demonstration by free silver men and railroad employes in Topeka. The Daily State Journal publishes a leading article nominating him for the presidency. It, says: "On the question of money Judge Caldwell stands squarely for the free coinage of silver. In a recent interview sent to the Associated Press from Denver, this able jurist said it would be little less than a crime if the people of this country permitted Wall street to fasten upon this nation the gold standard." Judge Caldwell's positions on labor matters is commended and his famous Omaha decision in the Union Pacific receivership quoted.

OHIO BANK CLOSES.

First National Bank of Ohio Closes its Doors—No Statement Made.

Cincinnati, Aug. 23.—The Times Star, Franklin, O., special says: The community was astonished this morning to find the doors of the First National bank did not open. It afterward developed that Comptroller Eckels had been advised of the suspension and that Examiner Betts had been ordered to take charge. The bank was organized in 1866 and has always had the full confidence of the community. The cause of suspension is stated to be a falling off of the depositors and the holding of discounted paper that will not mature in time to meet obligations. The president is C. M. Anderson; cashier, W. A. Boynton. It has a capital of $100,000 and its last statement showed a surplus of $20,000 and undivided profits of $38,000. It is the general impression that depositors will be paid in full as the assets are largely in excess of the liabilities. The deposits are said to be only $100,000.

A $20,000 CASE.

Supreme Court Affirms the Decision of Judge Fish.

The case of E. W. Buethner vs. A. Ellinger, for false imprisonment, has been sent back from the supreme court and Clerk of the Court Ahrens received the papers this morning. Mr. Buethner was the proprietor of the Melissa Proofing company. He was arrested on charge of violating the United States alien contract law, by a United States marshal and taken to Milwaukee and imprisoned. When the case was tried before United States Commissioner Bloodgood Mr. Buethner was discharged. He immediately commenced action against Mr. Ellinger for false imprisonment, demanding $20,000 damages. The defendant demurred to the complaint. The demurrer was tried before Judge Fish and was ordered stricken out as frivalous. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and now the case comes back affirming the decision of the lower court. The case will now be tried next term of court on its merits.

Waukegan Road Races.

The Waukegan road races will be run August 31. Already many entries, including some of the crack wheelmen of the northwest, have been entered. No entries post-marked later than August 24 will be received. There is over $400 in prizes up.

DASTARDS USE DYNAMITE.

Attempt to Blow up a Northern Pacific Train--One Car Shattered.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 23.—An attempt was made last night by some unknown miscreant to blow up the 10:30 eastbound Northern Pacific passenger train by placing a stick of dynamite in a frog at a junction half a mile east of the city. Nearly the whole train passed over before it exploded. The last coach filled with passengers was badly shattered, but no one was injured.

Work of a Sneak Thief.

A few evenings ago, Mrs. Frank Bebee, residing at 1222 La Salle street, had gathered her washing from the clothes line and placed it into a basket. She left the basket standing in the yard and went into the house for a few minutes. When she returned the clothes were gone, having been stolen by some sneak thief during her absence. A vigorous search failed to discover the stolen property.

Filth on the Streets.

Bitter complaint is made to the health officer of the manner in which a wagon belonging to one of the tanneries carts filth about the streets of the city. It is alleged that filth drops from the wagon on the streets, thereby causing a sickening odor. The matter will be investigated.

Sent to the Industrial school.

Grace Smith, a colored girl 14 years old was sent to the Industrial school today by Judge Belden on complaint of Mrs. E. Elbe, her mother. It is alleged that the girl is dishonest as she admitted that she had stolen money from her father and mother, and jewelry from Mrs. Griffith, for whom she worked. Afterward she denied the charges.

WHY?

QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK

Here Answered with Good Sound Reason.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Why do people say that Lydia E. Pinkham's treatment, especially her Vegetable Compound, effects cures beyond the physician's skill?

Because of the fact that a woman best understands a woman's ills. What man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman? Man works from theory only.

Why do tens of thousands of women write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., telling their most secret thoughts?

Because they know that their letters go straight to the hands of a woman, are opened, read, and answered by a woman, who as a woman has made woman's ills a life study, and because she never fails them, and cures cases which the doctor cannot.

The lady who asks that the following letter be published, gives concisely the uniform expression of gratitude contained in thousands of other letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"For eight years I suffered with neuralgia of the womb, backache, severe pains all through mybody, and kidney trouble. None of the doctors did me any good. I took twelve bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and cannot thank you enough for the relief I found.

"I am now well cured of all those pains. I should advise every woman to take *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound who has any female trouble. I had a friend who was to go under an operation. I advised her first to try the Compound. She did, and is now so much better and stronger she has given up all thoughts of the operation."—MRS. M. WILDE, 2137 Park St., Tioga, Pa.

OUR ABILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.

If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r. C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager.
H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

READ A FACT. TAKE A HINT.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction Wherever Tried.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

The Elkins . . .

JEWELRY and MUSIC STORE

. . . . 437 Main Street.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN
Second Hand Pianos and Organs,
Taken in Exchange for the Matchless
DECKER BROS.'
And Excellent
SCHAFF BROS.'
PIANOS.

Pianos from $35 to $150
Organs from $20 to $50.

72 per cent. of the children of today need glasses. Now, before vacation is over, bring them in and have their eyes examined. Spectacles, if needed, will preserve the sight and assist them in their studies, beside relieving headaches and other suffering from overstrain of the eyes.

Highest Skill,
Responsible Work,
Reasonable Prices.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 5, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Comm'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Gary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Siegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 105 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Jones, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Mariche, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. D. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 600 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 508 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Hens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hanson Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 322 Fifth street.

Harness.

A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and turrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. R., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 614 Wisconsin street.
Tillson, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 600 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1914 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 216 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co, The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 836 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 450 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hotzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Barter, H., 322 Main street.
Singer, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. R., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smellon & Schoenlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Aug. 26.

Messrs. George Grasle and Reuben Herb of Milwaukee, were at Union Church Aug. 18.

Mrs. A. Wilson and two daughters and Miss Julia Hanson of Raymond, spent last Wednesday at the home of G. Sheck.

Mr. Peter Larson and family visited with friends in Racine last Sunday.

Mr. an Mrs. Marton and Mr. and Mrs. Christonson of Milwaukee, were with G. Sheck and others on Saturday and Sunday last. Saturday afternoon was spent by the above parties in company with Mr. and Mrs. Sheck and Mrs. Upholf of Madison, and Miss Julia and John Grasle in fishing on Wind lake, and a very enjoyable time was had.

Will and Lydia Sheck spent Sunday last in Milwaukee.

The long looked for rain made its appearance last Friday in the shape of a severe storm. It rained nearly all night and the ground is thoroughly soaked. It has filled cisterns and ponds so that the water famine which threatened is over for a time.

Lightning struck the barn of John Jonas on Friday last, burning it to the ground with all that it contained. There were about 25 tons of hay in the barn, two new buggies, three sleighs and about 60 chickens. The dwelling house had a narrow escape as the barn was not over 50 feet from the house. The property is insured in the Raymond Fire Insurance company; barn, $400; on hay, $100; some on farm implements.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grasle spent Sunday last at G. D. Smiley's.

Miss Ella Mitchell has returned from Milwaukee.

John Drought after a prolonged stay at Hans Christianson's, returned to his home at Milwaukee.

G. D. Smiley has erected a new wind mill.

Julia Martonson is visiting at her sister's at Milwaukee.

There was quite an excitement at this place Sunday night at the appearance of a light in Peter Larson's store. The light was first seen by his little boy and afterwards was seen by a number of persons who investigated the matter, but nothing could be seen of the burglar. As a cornfield is near the store it is supposed when he saw that he was discovered he made his way through the field.

Mr. Anthony Frye, an old resident and pioneer, died from a stroke of paralysis. He was found dead a short distance from the house.

The schoolhouse No. 7 of Raymond and Norway has been enlarged, a belfry put on and a liberty pole erected.

SOMERS.

Somers, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Alexander Spence is confined to her home on account of sickness.

Wm. Burgess of Chicago, was in town on Friday last.

Farmers are digging their early potatoes and will probably begin cutting corn this week.

Chas. Burgess of Bristol, visited relatives in this place the latter part of the week.

Rev. Otto Anderson will attend the camp meeting at Bristol this week.

The rainy weather on Friday last interfered to some extent with the attendance at the picnic although quite a crowd assembled. A number who came out from town on bicycles were obliged to hire somebody to take them home.

Some of our gardeners have almost come to the conclusion that raising water melons is not very profitable, not even for home use, as they are disappearing from the gardens one by one and green at that. What a consolation it would be if some of these fellows who are so fond of green water melons would put their foot into a bear trap some dark night.

A number of our people took in the excursion on the Northwestern road from Kenosha to Devil's lake on Thursday last, among the number being the following named persons: Mrs. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Chaffee, Misses Della Bishop, Alice Cook, Minnie Grimshaw, Mamie Bishop, Mattie Laur, Mr. Bassendale, Albert Bishop and L. E. Ozanne.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Western Union Junction, Aug. 27.

St. Paul's Mission, Western Union Junction, will have their harvest home festival Sunday evening, Sept. 1. All are cordially invited.

The church will be beautifully decorated with the fruits of the harvest. Service at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and evening service and concert at 7:30.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Aug. 27.

A fine rain visited this section last Friday. It will be of great value to the fall pastures, which were getting somewhat brown and sear, and will help the corn a little in earing up, and put the soil in better condition for the plow.

Farmers are well along with their work and are devoting their spare time in prospecting for permanent water supply for stock.

This week the village expects to be connected with Chicago via Union Grove by telephone. A syndicate has the matter in hand and will rapidly push it to completion. After that, Hello! will be in order down at the corner grocery. This, in connection with the daily mail now in operation, will give the world at large the benefit of our earliest consideration.

Ed Davidson of South Dakota, and his brother Alf were in town last Sunday shaking hands with old time friends. He reports the crops in Dakota wonderfully good, but the prices offered for them distressingly low.

The Stars of Liberty corners crossed bats with the Yorkville nine last Saturday, and after an exciting contest of three hours, won the game by one tally.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Aug. 27, 1895.

Mrs. Herman Shroeder died at her home, one-half mile south of Kansasville, Saturday evening, Aug. 24. Funeral at the house Tuesday morning at 10 a. m. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Fred Prooknow was called here Tuesday by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Shroeder.

William Taber has gone to Iowa to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. Hann, Sunday school missionary for Wisconsin, gave our people a very interesting talk on Sunday school work in this state.

D. N. Collar went to Merrill Monday to visit his son, M. G. Collar.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Aug. 27.

Miss Maggie Isaacson of Racine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. A. Spillum.

Misses Bertha and Lavina Adland are both confined to their beds, being very sick with typhoid fever.

Rev. A. L. Hans of Decorah, Ia., has been visiting friends in these parts the past week.

Oscar Spillum was called to Chicago Saturday by the illness of his uncle, Albert Emonson.

M. H. Runden of Chicago, came out to attend his wife, who has been taken down with typhoid fever, she having contracted the disease in helping care for a patient.

The rain last Friday was a great blessing, refreshing everything after so long a drought and making it possible to plow.

Christ Andrewson, our village shoemaker, has recently purchased and moved his stock of goods into the store recently vacated by H. A. Nelson. Christ is a good business man and has a nice stock on hand.

The telephone posts are being put up on the line from this place to Union Grove and will soon be in readiness, which will make it very convenient for people in this vicinity as there is no other line running through here. There is also talk of a line being put up from this place to Raymond Center.

SALEM.

Salem, Aug 27.

Over 120 tickets were sold from this depot for the excursion to Devil's lake last Thursday.

Lou Burch went to Chicago Monday to remain a few days.

John Browne, an old Salem boy, passed through town last Wednesday.

Mrs. Tuttle has been on the sick list a few days past.

Calvin Clark spent Saturday and Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. O. J. Foster, of Silver Lake.

Every one is getting ready for the O. S. picnic Thursday. The Salem ladies will serve the dinner that day, and it will be a good one, beyond a doubt.

Mrs. Robert Tate of Milwaukee, is visiting her father, A. Bailey, and other relatives of this village.

HUSHER.

Husher, Aug. 27.

A team of fast horses are seen quite frequently in our little burg, but the time has not been decided yet.

The Baby Base Ball club of Husher played the old men's club a game of ball Sunday afternoon, and it was a lively game, the Babies getting 21 to 13 for the old men. Next Sunday the old men expect to beat the regular nines of Husher. Let all come and have a good time.

The picnic at Kilbournville last Sunday was larger than for years past.

Mr. Adern and family, who have been visiting at Husher the past month, have returned to Milwaukee, where Mr. Adorn is engaged in the oyster trade.

Quite a number of Milwaukee people are visiting in this vicinity.

Everybody is busy threshing and a bountiful crop is the result of our labor.

Potatoes are a good crop, but the prices are too low.

A very heavy storm swept over here on last Friday, but no damage resulted.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Aug. 27.

E. B. Skewes is slowly recovering from the severe bruises he sustained last week, by being struck with falling rods on his well boring machine.

The soaking rain of last Friday makes it possible to plow.

Rev. Geo. A. Mitchell of Chicago, visited with his relatives here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jacob Ross has decided to rent their farm and have a sale of personal property some time in October. They have not positively decided where to reside as yet, probably in Whitewater.

E. Sheldon has rented Zenos Mann's farm at Franksville.

Clifford Skewes and helpers are doing a pressing business in hay.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Aug. 27.

Several of our citizens attended the harvest festival at Paddocks lake on Wednesday.

Editor Colby and wife left on Thursday for an extended trip through the western states.

Chas. Anderson, Mrs. W. J. Callender and Miss Ada Sumpter spent Thursday at Devil's lake.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey called on Burlington friends Thursday.

The Somers picnic attracted several of our citizens to that place on Friday. They report a good time if it did rain.

Many of our good citizens were out of town on Sunday. The very good went to see the base ball game at Brighton, but the real good attended the Bristol camp meeting.

T. G. Buchan came out from Milwaukee on Saturday evening. He returned Monday morning, one year older. His many friends wish him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powles are rejoicing over the birth of a bouncing boy.

Guy Dixon and Fred Asby of Racine, are visiting their young friends in this vicinity.

Miss H. C. Ryder of Racine, was calling on Union Grove friends on Thursday.

Misses Nellie and Jessie Thompson visited with Miss Mae Bull of Raymond on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Peterson are the happy parents of a bright baby girl.

Rev. Bolvig and wife rejoice over their new born son.

Our village board is divided in its opinion as to the proposed water works. What the outcome will be is a matter of speculation, but it is the wish of the citizens generally that something be done to utilize the water to be had from the artesian well.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Aug. 27.

Mrs. Thomas Evans left today for her home in Racine, after a two weeks' visit with her friends here.

A number from here attended the Masonic picnic at Waterford on last Wednesday, and report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Hoppins and Watson Earl accompanied Mrs. Earl to Oshkosh on last Thursday, where Mrs. Earl goes for medical treatment. Her many friends sympathize with the family and hope for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wood left today for their home in Kansas, after a short visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, who have spent several weeks at the home of Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Huntoon's mother, returned to Columbus on last Saturday.

Mrs. Ellen Carpenter of Chicago, is a guest of the Ela family.

The farmers are cutting corn, which is very good, considering the dry season.

A number from here spent part of the past week at the teachers' institute in Burlington.

Mrs. Wood is entertaining friends from Chicago.

Rev. Porter exchanged pulpits with Rev. Moore of Honey Creek, Sunday evening.

Chas. Schmidt fell from the roof of Boecher Ayers' barn, on last Saturday. He was fatally injured.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Aug. 27.

Miss Bertha Judd of Milwaukee, is a guest at the home of Levi Hulbert.

Our village school opens on Monday next.

Miss Mattie Palmer, after a pleasant visit with friends in Racine, returned to her home on Saturday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Walter Palmer.

The little daughter and son of Geo. Foxwell are quite seriously ill. Dr. G. E. Nowell of Burlington, is the attending physician.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, an old resident of this town, died at an early hour Saturday morning. The funeral will take place today.

Miss Fannie Hulbert visited relatives in Burlington the past week.

Miss Bessie Moe has so far recovered from her sickness as to be able to walk out.

Mrs. James Hay and granddaughter took their departure for Racine last week, where they expect to make their future home.

Walter Solitt came up on his wheel from Chicago to spend a few weeks with friends and relatives.

Miss Lydia Woodhead has returned from her visit to Waukesha and Mukwonago.

Anton Hattlestead, after a visit to his parents in the village, returned to Appleton on Monday.

A Log Rolling.

Franksville camp 831, M. W. A., will hold their annual picnic in F. W. Morris' grove Sept. 4. A fine programme has been prepared. $45.00 will be awarded in prizes to winners of the various games. Come early and stay all day. Free transportation to and from Franksville.

Notice.

The board of directors of the Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Fire Insurance company, having ordered an assessment to be made on the capital of the company, to meet the liabilities of the same, notice is hereby given that said assessment has been made and that individual cards will be sent out this week.

John F. Moyle, Secretary.

Monthly stock fair at Hales Corners on Monday, Sept. 2.

Misses Emma and Mae Fancher are spending a few weeks with their brothers in Evanston.

HOLMES CASE REVIVED.

Portions of a Trunk Found in a Suburb of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Aug. 27.—Detectives Goyer and Garry of Philadelphia, today discovered at Irvington, a suburb of this city, a house in which H. H. Holmes lived three days last October. They found the portions of a trunk in which is it supposed Howard Pitzel's body was conveyed and are now digging in hopes of finding the boy's remains.

TO BUILD NEW DOCKS.

Duluth, Aug. 27.—Increasing iron ore trade has made it imperatively necessary for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway to erect another ore dock at Duluth, and work will begin at once. It will be 1,200 feet long and will cost $350,000.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EGO.

Rev. Joseph M. Albers, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Recommends Dr. Ego to Those Who Are Afflicted With Deafness.

Father Albers has only received two treatments from Dr. Ego and says he can hear better than he has for years. This reverend gentleman has tried different physicians, also all kinds of patent medicines, but could not be benefited, until now. Owing to the doctor's phenomenal success the doctor will remain one week longer at the Merchants hotel. Office hours, 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Consultations and examinations free at all times. Lady in attendance.

Dr. Ego will deliver two startling lectures on Friday, Aug. 30, at Turner hall, one in the afternoon, commencing at 2:30 sharp, for ladies only. The subject will be: "Maid, Wife and Mother." This will be very instructive to mothers and daughters. Girls under 14 not admitted, and Friday evening beginning at 8:15 sharp, the doctor will deliver an instructive lecture to men only. His lecture will be one that you will never have the opportunity to hear again, and is entitled "The Three Keys to Hell." Boys under 16 not admitted. An admission of 10 cents will be charged to each of these lectures. Don't fail to hear them.

A Golden Harvest

is now assured to the farmers of the West and Northwest, and in order that the people of the more Eastern States may see and realize the magnificent crop conditions which prevail along its lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged a series of three (3) Harvest Excursions for August 29, September 10 and 24, for which round trip excursion tickets (good for return on any Friday from September 13 to October 11 inclusive) will be sold to various points in the West, Northwest and Southwest at the low rate of about one fare.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

[First publication Aug. 27, 1895.]

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY, IN PROBATE. In the matter of the last will and testament of David Jones, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of David Jones, late of the town of Mt. Pleasant, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, and also the accompanying petition of John D. Jones and Daniel T. Jones representing, among other things, that the said David Jones lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and, that they are the said petitioners and the identical John D. Jones and Daniel T. Jones named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executors thereof, and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered, that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October, A. D., 1895,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., of that day, at the office of the County Judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once each week, previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated Aug. 24, A. D. 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

[First publication Aug. 27, 1895.]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Ross, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Lottie Ross, representing among other things, that Jacob Ross, late of the Town of Yorkville, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased died intestate on or about the 19th day of August, A. D. 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the surviving widow of said deceased; and praying that Lottie Ross be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Racine Weekly Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated August 24, 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden,
County Judge.

BAD RUNAWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tectonius In a Runaway.—Their Horse Killed.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tectonius were seriously injured in a runaway and their horse nearly killed. It appears that Mr. Tectonius drove up to his home, No. 1224 Thirteenth street for the purpose of taking his wife out riding. Before they got ready to start the horse became frightened and ran away. The animal took a westward course and collided with a guard gate of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tectonius were thrown out and out and bruised. They were cared for by spectators and Dr. Hoy was called. It was found that no bones were broken and that neither of them were badly hurt and will recover. The shoulder of the horse was broken and the animal was shot. The vehicle was considerably wrecked.

PEORIA LINE IN NEW HANDS.

Peoria, Ills., Aug. 27.—The Fort Clark electric railroad of this city has passed into the hands of C. C. Cummings and Walter Barker, leading stockholders of the Central railway's two systems, the only ones in Peoria having been consolidated with the general manager of the Central in charge of both. Both roads recently obtained new franchises from the city council.

WILL REMAIN

ONE WEEK LONGER!

The Record Broken—468 People Consulted DR. EGO in the Past Week. The Deaf, the Lame and Those Nearly Blind Are Being Cured Daily. The Doctor Has Concluded to Remain One Week Longer at His Offices at the Merchants' Hotel.

Surely a God-send said Mr. J. S. Andrews, who has been a sufferer with rheumatism and lumbago for the past 12 years, who, after trying different doctors and taking all kinds of patent medicines, called to see DR. EGO, and is now being cured. Such a wonderful man never visited our city. The Doctor is curing diseases that have been given up by others. He treats the cause, not the disease, and begins where others have left off. If you are afflicted with any of the following diseases call and see this noted specialist:

RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS,

Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Lung Diseases, including Early Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Constitutional Catarrh, Pleurisy, etc. Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Bright's Disease, Liver, Bladder and Chronic Female Diseases. All Nervous Affections—with Symptoms of Dizziness, Loss of Sleep, Forgetfulness and all Wasting Diseases, Epilepsy or Fits Cured. A positive guarantee. Young and middle-aged men suffering from Nervous Debility, Dizziness, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and Exhaustion are permanently cured by remedies not injurious. Blood and Skin Diseases perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. Deafness cured. Cross eyes straightened within 30 minutes without pain. Consultation and examination FREE at all times. Office hours—9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Lady in attendance.

DR. EGO will deliver two startling lectures on Friday, August 30th, at Turner Hall. One in the afternoon, commencing at 2:30 sharp, for ladies only. The subject of his lecture will be: "Maid, Wife and Mother." This will be a very instructive lecture for mothers and daughters. Girls under 14 not admitted; and beginning at 8:15 sharp Friday evening the doctor will deliver an instructive lecture to men only. His lecture will be one that you will never have the opportunity to hear again, and is entitled: "The Three Keys to Hell." Boys under 16 not admitted. An admission of ten cents will be charged to each of these lectures. Don't fail to hear him.

Catarrhal Affections

And headaches kept my head in constant pain. I frequently became dizzy and had vomiting spells. Cramps in the stomach and weaknesses together with pains in back and limbs added to my misery. I treated with doctors without benefit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

wrought a wonderful change. It has built me up and strengthened my nerves. It has perfectly cured me." MRS. ANNIE EGBERT, Wyaconda, Mo.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Settlers Driven Off Their Lands and Threatened With Death.

Spokane, Aug. 27.—Trouble has again broken out between Kalispell Indians and settlers along the east side of the Pend D'Orille river in Idaho, over the disputed possession of what the Indians claim is their reservation, but which is in reality government land. A large delegation of white settlers came to this city today and state that they were driven off from their farms by Indians, who threatened them with death if they dared return. The redskins forcibly took possession of the homes and property of the whites and told the latter that such was their instructions from Indian Agent Bubb. The settlers are preparing to go back armed and in force and drive the Indians out of the neighborhood. The Indians are ugly and the settlers determined and serious.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Nothing is known at the war department of the eviction of squatters from the military reservations in the state of Washington. Officials say that army regulations require the commanding general in each department to prevent trespassing, and it is assumed that Gen. Otis, in command of the department of the Columbia, has undertaken to remove the squatters in Washington. He has not, however, made any report on the matter.

BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle returned here today. They left Washington almost a month ago and spent most of the time in a tour of the great lakes, later making a short visit to Buffalo. Secretary Carlisle resumed his official duties this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Aug. 20, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$4.00
" Best Spring	2.70
" Rye	2.50
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 61
Wheat No. 2	60
Wheat No. 3	58
Oats	20@ 22
Corn	38@ 40
Barley	40@ 44
Rye	42@ 43
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$20.00
Bran, per ton	14.50
Corn meal	20.00
Oats and corn ground	18.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 14@ 19
Eggs	10@ 12
Cheese	9½
Hay	7 00@7 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	50
Potatoes	30
Beans	1 70@1 90
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$2 70@3 00
Hogs on foot	4 20@ 4 50
Lard	10
Calves	4 50@ 500
Sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Lambs	2 00@ 3 00
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 00
Clover	$8 50@10 00
Timothy	3 30@4 00
Wool—	
Wool	16@17
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	3½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2, " "	5c
Kip—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, " "	4c
Sheepskins—Felts at the rate of 70 to 50c.	

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@$ 20
Dry Onions, per pk	30@ 30
Green Onions	25 doz
New Cabbage, each	5@ 8
Carrots	4 bunch
Beets	4 bunch
Radish, per doz	3@ 4
Wax beans per lb	5@ 7
String Beans per lb	8@ 10
Cucumbers per pk	35@ 50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@ 5
Bananas, per doz	15@ 20
Oranges, per doz	35@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Aug. 29, 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 61½
No. 2	60¾
No. 3	60
Oats	22½
Corn	40
Barley	43
Rye	43
Meats—	
Live hogs	4 20@$ 4 60
Live beef	2 75@ 3 50
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 60
Potatoes	25@ 30
Seeds—	
Timothy	3 25@ 4 05
Clover	8 50@10 20
Produce—	
Butter	15@ 18
Eggs	11
Cheese	8@ 8½
Tallow—	
No. 1	5
No. 2	4½

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000. GOOD farm security given. Address R. W. Journal office. aug27d3t3w*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—BLACKSMITH AND wagon shop. Trade established 1841. Oldest stand in Racine county. Building all new 1891. Situated 1½ miles west of Racine. For terms address, C. W. Phelps, Beaver Dam, Wis. aug16d3t&w3t

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. aug18d1w&wkly

INVESTIGATE OUR BOND PLAN.

No Interest, Easy Payments, Insurance against Death

Chicago's Great Manufacturing Suburbs

00 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

This property is now being sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

No Interest. $10.00 Down, and $5.00 per Month.

In addition to this we have a selling plan that is the most liberal ever offered in Chicago on First Class Real Estate.

Better Than { LIFE INSURANCE, BUILDING ASSOCIATION, SAVING'S BANK.

If after one-third of the lot is paid for and all payments due are made, if purchaser dies, this association will deed the lot, clear of all incumbrances, and without further payments, to any member of the family specified at time of purchase.

The history of all Chicago's suburban property points conclusively to the fact that this is a good investment, and will rapidly increase in value.

Why Not Invest Now?

New factories and the new electric line will surely and steadily enhance prices. This property under our plan is absolutely the safest investment on the market. No bank to break, value as sure to increase as the sun is to rise. Write or call and we will be pleased to give you any additional information.

Harvey and Blue Island Land Association,

75 Hartford Building, 130 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. G. SPALDING, President. L. JUDSON WEST, Manager.

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

—DEALERS IN—

Strictly Pure White Lead, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes of All Kinds, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Matting, Lamps, Lanterns, Etc. Machine and Harness Oils, Stack Covers, Awnings, Hammocks, Sails, Ropes and Twine of All Sizes, Pulleys, Belting, Rubber Hose and Packings, Fishing Tackle.

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Roofing Materials, Ship Chandlery, All Kinds of Canvas Goods Made to Order, Agents for H. W. John's Roofing. Prices Low. Binder Twine at 6c. and 7c., and First-Class Machine Oils at

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 35.

SWEPT BY FIRE.

Milwaukee Again Visited by a Serious Blaze.

Warehouses and Their Contents go up in Smoke.

The John Pritzlaff Hardware Company's Big Building Saved by Hard Work.

At 2:30 This Afternoon the Fire Was Under Control and no Further Danger of Spreading—Loss Will Amount to Nearly $400,000.

Milwaukee, Aug. 23.—The warehouses on the Union steamboat company's dock at the junction of Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers, took fire at 1 o'clock and are now a mass of flames. Three alarms have been sent in. The fire has spread to the warehouses of the Anchor line and freight sheds of the Wisconsin Central railway. Freight cars are burning on the tracks in the yard and goods are being removed from the stores of the John Pritzlaff Hardware company. There is a high wind and the fire spreading rapidly.

At 1:30 p. m. the fire is spreading with fearful rapidity before a gale from the southwest. It now looks as if West Water street may be swept up to Grand avenue. The warehouses of the Union Steamboat company and Anchor line are gone, as are also the freight sheds of the Wisconsin Central Railroad company. The freight yard is a mass of blazing cars.

The John Pritzlaff Hardware company's warehouse has just taken fire and that immense establishment seems doomed. Steamers and sailing vessels are being moved from the docks along the West Water street front, as it is believed the fire will reach the Milwaukee river in the lower Fourth ward before it can be checked. Sixty freight cars in the St. Paul yards were destroyed.

The flames are still sweeping in a northerly direction. A large number of frame residences have been swept away.

Joseph McManus, aged 8 years, son of Detective McManus, was run over by a steam engine and instantly killed.

The fire is now under control. The factory of the Rundle Spence company, the Ricker Soap company and the store of the John Pritzlaff Hardware company were saved. The St. Paul depot is now out of danger. The number of freight cars destroyed in the St. Paul yards is now put at 600. The loss will be very heavy, but nothing like intelligent figures can be given as much depends on the contents of the warehouses and freight cars.

Where the Fire Started.

A fire which threatened to make havoc equal to that wrought in the Third ward three years ago, broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the warehouse of the Union Steamboat company, on the Menomonee river. A 30-mile wind was blowing and the flames spread with such rapidity that there was no telling where they would stop. The fire originated on the dock of the Union company, at the river and Reed street bridge, and is supposed to have been caused by smoking or a spark from a passing steamer. It burned underneath the dock planks, at a spot about midway between the east and west ends of the warehouse, and gained such a start before it was discovered that it involved the whole of the great freight shed with incredible rapidity.

Was a Wooden Building.

The building was constructed entirely of wood and as it burned it belched forth smoke like a vulcano. Within a few minutes the flames had burst through the roof and caught to a row of St. Paul freight cars standing just north of the building. The Union Steamboat companys dock was 600 feet in length and in it were thousands of tons of freight, all of which were destroyed with the building, which was in ashes in a half hour. Over 600 freight cars belonging to the St. Paul Co., and in process of being loaded or ready to ship, were soon enveloped in flames, the fire jumping from one building or line of cars to another so rapidly that the company's employes did not have time to remove any of them out of the line of the fire, which was swept before the wind from the southwest at a lively rate.

Another Freight House Destroyed

Within half an hour after the fire broke out in the steamboat freight house the Wisconsin Central freight house just north of the river and 200 feet in length was totally destroyed. These like the others were filled with freight and a large number of the company's cars, standing near at the time, were destroyed. Within a few minutes after the freight cars began burning fire broke forth from the cupola of the oil and grease establishment of H. J. Delaney & Co., an Third street, a half block from the tracks where the burning cars stood. Following this the plumbing establishment of E. T. Doyne on Second street, which was quickly destroyed and the wagon shop of H. Trinker, adjoining took fire several times but it was put out each time and seemed in a fair way to stand.

St. Paul Freight House Saved.

The main freight house of the St. Paul company, extending from the southwest corner of Fowler and Second to Third streets, had a very close call but was saved. It is a low brick building and the flames passed over it and took the frame structures across the street. All the movable valuables in the freight house, however, were hustled out at a lively rate in anticipation of the burning of the building. The burned territory extends from West Water street along the river front up to Sixth street viaduct.

This strip is principally the warehouses of the Anchor Line company, the Union Steamboat company, the Wisconsin Central Co.'s freight house and that of the Pennsylvania lines. The fire from the Anchor Line Co.'s warehouse jumped across the barns and warehouses of the John Pritzlaff Hardware company and found a lodgment in a frame building near the southeast corner of Second and Fowler streets.

Fire Extends Westward.

Inside of a few seconds a hot blaze was raging among the rookeries in this vicinity and it swept westward as far as Third street, where it seized upon the tower of the old engine house, now occupied as an oil warehouse. The tower of this establishment was all that was burned. From the brick building occupied by the Rundle, Spence Manufacturing ecompany on Second street, the fire burned southward, destroying two dwelling houses, Doyn's plumbing establishment, H. Trinkner's carriage works and partially destroying the roof of the saloon on the corner. On Fowler street from Second west to Third, streets a row of 12 dwelling houses were more or less singed. The principal buildings burned, not including the frame dwellings that were destroyed on Fowler and Second streets, are: Union Steamboat Company's warehouse, Anchor line warehouse, Pennsylvania Railway freight house, Wisconsin Central freight house (owner by St. Paul company,) part of Pritzlaff warehouse, Delaney oil warehouse (damaged), E. T. Doyn's plumbing shop.

Steamer New York Threatened.

The steamer New York of the Erie line had a very narrow escape from destruction. It was moored just west of where the fire originated but fortunately it had steam up and quickly pulled out of harm's way, the crew in the meantime keeping the side and decks wet with small streams from the steamer. Between 450 and 500 freight cars, which were directly in the path of the flames, and which were at first supposed by officials to have been totally destroyed, were hurriedly removed to a place of safety by the yard engine, leaving but 40 or 50 cars actually destroyed or damaged. Freight Agent Boyle states that he will be in excellent shape tomorrow morning to handle business the same as before the fire as the in and out freight house was but slightly damaged.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

So quick were the flames to take the freight house of the Wisconsin Central company that the office employes were unable to close their safes or rescue their valuable records and all these were destroyed with the building. The company also had two loaded freight trains in the yards at the time, of between 20 and 25 cars each, and these could not be hauled out of the way and were destroyed. The fire started under the floor of the Union steamboat warehouse. At 2:30 o'clock the fire was under control and there was no further danger of its spreading. What the loss is cannot be told with any degree of accuracy until it is known what the character and value of the freight destroyed was; but it is believed that the damage amounts to upwards of $300,000, and some estimates place the loss at $400,000. While the fire was in progress Joseph McManus, was run over by engine No. 6 at the corner of Third and Fowler streets, and instantly killed. The boy had gone to see the fire and was trying to get across the street when the accident occurred.

AMERICANS LOSE HEAVILY.

No Notice Yet Made for Compensation of Losses by the Ocean Disaster.

London, Aug. 22.—The manager of the London, Brighton & South Coast railway, has received no notice of claims made by the American passengers of the new Haven-Dieppe steamer Seaford, sunk in collision with the steamer Lyon, Tuesday afternoon, for compensation for losses sustained. The amount of compensation due will be decided by the admiralty court which will inquire into the causes of the disaster. The London, Brighton & South Coast road, which also owns the steamship line to which both vessels belong, loses $300,000 on the sinking of the Seaford alone.

A BOY CUT THEM.

Destructive Work of a Boy Armed With a Knife.

Dozens of Pairs of Shoes Cut at the Racine Shoe Co.

Boy Named Sorensen Detected at the Work—Arrests and Affecting Scene—Implicates Another Boy Who Proves His Innocence.

Almost daily for the past two or three weeks from 10 to 12 pairs of shoes have been cut and mutilated at the factory of the Racine Shoe company, corner of Wisconsin and Seventh streets. The management could not imagine who committed the outrage nor the reason why it should be done. A watch was kept, but still the work of destruction went on. It seemed to be perpetrated in such a sly and mysterious manner that detection was impossible. Finally the police department was consulted and the aid of a detective solicited, but the department has no secret men to work such cases and a policeman could not be sent to the factory, as such a step would alarm the miscreant who was doing the "dirty" work, and forever ruin the chances of catching the guilty.

The Guilty Caught.

The managment was advised to place men in places where the different departments could be overlooked and watched continually, but without being seen. The advice was followed and bore fruit. Among the men who were selected for the detective work was Foreman Schaffer. He was carefully scanning the workmen from a convenient place when he saw a boy named Johnnie Sorenson cut two or three pairs of shoes with a knife and place them on a rack. The boy is a son of Peter Sorenson who lives at Mygatts Corners and who is a shoemaker and engaged by the Shoe company and had the boy there to help him. It was the duty of the boy, when his father finished the shoes, to blacken the edge of the soles and then place them on a rack.

The Arrest.

William A. Walker, one of the management of the company, repaired to the office of Justice Morey and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the boy, charging him with malicious mischief. Policeman Schumacher went up and arrested the boy and there was an affecting scene. The boy threw his arms around the neck of his father and as tears rolled down his cheeks, he kissed him and said that he did not know he was doing wrong and was sorry. Tears also rolled down the cheeks of the father, who is a hard working and industrious man and honest and upright in every way. But the officer was obliged to do his duty and took the lad in hand.

Another Implicated.

When closely questioned as to why he cut the shoes, the lad said he did not know, but later said that another boy who worked at the factory, but was discharged a day or two ago, had instructed him to do it and had helped him. Edward Goven was the boy whom he named. Goven was also arrested and strongly denied that he had anything to do with the cutting, but the Sorenson boy stuck to the story and even went so far as to say that Goven handed him a knife and that only a few days ago he saw Goven cut two pairs. Goven proved that he was innocent and on motion of the district attorney he was discharged as innocent.

The Boy Persistent.

Young Sorenson was persistent in his claims against the other boy. Justice Morey adjourned the preliminary examination to next week Wednesday and placed the boy under bonds of $100. The father furnished the bond and was very much affected by the occurrence, as the boy had always been a good and obedient son and why he should cut shoes of his employers who had always been kind and considerate to him, is hard to explain. He is inclined to think some other person urged the boy on.

Damage Estimated.

Just how many pairs of shoes were cut the management of the company do not know, but there were certainly 70 pairs and they fear that perhaps some shoes were cut and placed in boxes and shipped to customers and that they will be sent back. The police are of the opinion that the damage done will amount to from $500 to $800, but of course this is mere conjecture. The shoes cut embraced all kinds and sizes.

STILL FIGURE A DEFICIT.

Uncle Sam's Present Business Managers Losing Millions Monthly.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The expenditure of the government for the first two-thirds of the present month exceeded the receipts by $7,009,298, but only $1,250,000 remains to be paid on account of pension and the treasury officials estimate that the deficit will be reduced during the 10 days to about $5,000,000. The excess of expenditures over receipts during last month was $8,478,366.

NEARLY A SHIP WRECK.

Street Car Employes Try Their Hand at Navigating a Yacht.

There came near being a ship wreck down at the harbor last evening and three Belle City street car motormen and a lineman might have been sent to Davy Jones locker. The yacht Sea Gull, Captain Pankow, and crew C. Teske, Howard and William Vincent, started out for a cruise. Captain Pankow ordered the jib hoisted. A bridge tender suggested that the mainsail be put up, but Captain Pankow knew his business and away scudded the yacht. It was all right until the mouth of the harbor was reached and the southeast gale caught the craft. Then it was necessary to set the mainsail, but the wind had blown the boat against the north pier and was jamming it against the timbers at an alarming rate. A line was thrown to fifteen men on the pier, but it broke several times and it was a question with the crew whether the boat and themselves would go to the bottom or not. Hard and daring work saved the ship and it was the verdict of those who witnessed the sailing qualities, that Captain Pankow know more about sailing a street car than a yacht. The other members of the crew will stick to their cars hereafter and let ships alone. It is safer.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME.

Topics to Be Discussed by Methodists at Menomonee Falls.

The annual conference of the Milwaukee district of the Methodist church at Menomonee Falls, Sept. 2 and 3, promises to be the most largely attended that the ministers of the district have ever held. This will be mainly owing to the interest manifested in the discussion as to the removal of the time limit on the pastorate, and also to an urgent request of Presiding Elder Creighton that all the "pastors, local preachers, exhortors, district stewards, Sunday school superintendents, class leaders and Epworth league presidents" be present.

The programme for the conference has just been completed. Monday evening there will be a song service led by Rev. E. L. Eaton. Rev. George Vater will preach the sermon and Rev. A. R. Grant will have charge of the altar service. Tuesday morning the conference business will be disposed of, after which the Rev. J. E. Farmer of Racine will present a paper on the "International Epworth Convention; Its Benefits to Methodism." Then comes one of the two most interesting discussions of the conference: "The Time Limit; Shall It be Removed?" Rev. J. S. Lean of Trinity church will take the negative side and Rev. E. D. Huntley the affirmative.

BIG PLANING MILL BURNS.

Fire Destroys McPhee & McGinty's Mill at Denver—The Loss.

Denver, Aug. 22.—McPhee & McGinty's planing mill on Wazee street was destroyed by fire at 5:30 this morning. Loss $66,500, divided as follows: Building, $20,000; machinery, $23,000; stock, $15,000; finished cabinet work, $3,500; tools of employes, $5,000. Insurance covers about two-thirds of the loss. A queer coincidence is the fact that two years ago today at exactly the same hour in the morning the mill was consumed by fire.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Grand Union hotel at Congers was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning together with its contents. Loss, $85,000. In jumping from a window Wm. A. Webb, a guest, broke his leg and was otherwise seriously injured. Other guests lost their baggage.

MORE CLOAKMAKERS STRIKE.

Thirteen Hundred Added to the Thousands Now Out.

New York, Aug. 22.—Thirteen hundred cloakmakers on a strike is the latest acquisition to the roll of strikers who have thronged the streets and filled the halls in East side during the past four weeks. This makes a grand total of 8,000 workers now on strike, belonging to the several branches of the garment trade in the Hebrew section of the city. The demand is for an increase of wages.

Ringling Bros. Sued.

Charles Rapps, agent for bill poster William Tiede, has commenced an action against Ringling Bros., for $200 damages. Ringling Bros., are proprietors of a large circus. Recently their bill posters came to this city and plastered the town with bills, announcing that the show would be at Milwaukee. Their paper covered up bills that should have stood for thirty days and hence the suit. Mr. Rapps claims that the bills were posted without his permission.

Another Bottle.

Two ladies were walking on the beach near Racine, North Point this morning when they picked up a bottle containing the following note and Captain Peterson of the light house brought it in to the police office:

We perish and have gone. Anyone, who finds this, please notify Carrie Olson, 4207 Ellis avenue, Chicago. Vydeen and Lavorety. Sailing boat is capsized. Goodbye.

It was written on a portion of the Chicago Tribune supplement of July 15.

REFUSE TO GRANT IT.

The Increase in Wages Requested by Trunkmakers Refused.

M. M. Secor and the Racine Trunk Co. Claim to be Making no Money.

What Mr. Secor and Mr. Wadewitz Have to Say Regarding the Matter—A Meeting of the Trunkmakers Called for Tomorrow Evening.

Will there be a trunk-makers strike, is a question which now agitates the trunk manufacturers of the city. There are four large factories here, viz: The Hartmann Trunk company, Northwestern Trunk company, The Common Sense Trunk company and the Racine Trunk company, and possibly there are six or seven hundred persons all told, given employment by the concerns.

When the panic came on two years ago it was necessary to reduce wages, especially the scale of piece workers. It was a reduction of 10 per cent. at least. Several weeks ago the Hartmann Trunk company announced that wages in their factory would be increased and the Common Sense Trunk company soon after made an advance. It was supposed that the Northwestern and Racine Trunk companies would follow, but they did not, the Northwestern company claiming that they would advance if the Northwestern did and there is where it rested.

The Hartmann people found that it would be impossible to compete with other factories with the increase of wages and notified their men that unless the Northwestern and Racine companies advanced they would reduce wages to the old scale on Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Trunkmakers was held and there was considerable discussion. It was resolved that resolutions be presented to the management of the Northwestern and Racine Trunk companies with the request that the old scale of wages be restored.

Mr. Secor Refuses the Petition.

Last evening a committee waited upon Mr. Secor and handed in the request or proposition. Mr. Secor refused to even look at the document or have anything to do with the committee. He claims that for the past three years he has run the business for the men and that the company has not made a cent and positively refuses to raise the wages for the reason that the business will not warrant it and he further claims that he will run his own business. He says that while other factories were closed for weeks and months he gave his men work eight, nine and ten hours a day and that they received every dollar due them when pay day came around, which was more than others did. The report sent out that he only paid men 75 cents a day he brands as false and claims there is not a man in his factory paid such a low salary. The long and short of it is he will not concede an increase and says most emphatically that if a man walks out or his factory on a strike he will never walk back. He attributes the cause of the agitation to another trunk manufacturer of the city.

Can Not Grant an Increase.

A call at the offices of the Racine Trunk company revealed that the committee had called yesterday and presented the resolutions or paper and were given to understand that the present business would not warrant an increase, but that if the Northwestern Trunk company would grant the increase they would. Mr. Wadewitz said that there had been an increase of raw material used in trunks. Two years ago they reduced wages 10 per cent. on account of the panic. At that time a certain kind of trunk sold at $33 a dozen while at present it sells for $20. Now the men want a restoration of the old wages. It would be impossible to grant it without the prices of trunks were also increased. Of course Hartmann & Co. and Pulica would have to reduce again because they cannot compete with other factories who pay less wages. Their company employ 14 trunkmakers and the wages average from $1.50 to $1.75 per day and not a man in their employ receives less than $1 per day. The company claim that they are paying as high wages for some grades of work as the Hartmann & Co. and Common Sense company with their increase.

Not Making Any Money.

The company is not making money and while orders are pretty fair the demand is for a cheap grade of goods. When Secor made an increase they were ready to follow suit, but in order to compete with large trunk concerns in other cities the price of trunks must come up.

The trunkmakers will have a meeting tomorrow night at Tiedemann's hall, but what action they will take remains to be seen.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Kieff, Aug. 22.—The boiler of the steamer Tanan exploded while that vessel was at Kanoff. Several persons were drowned and 40 people injured. One of the latter will die.

MISSION AGAIN ATTACKED.

A Chinese Mob Loots the American Mission at Foo Chow.

Hong Kong, Aug. 22.—Another outrage has been committed upon missionaries near Foo Chow. The American mission has been attacked by a large and infuriated mob armed with various weapons. The chapel and school house of the mission were wrecked and four of the native scholars were wounded. The foreign teacher, however, escaped injury. A strong anti-foreign local feeling prevails at Foo Chow and it is spreading among the populace who are parading the public thoroughfares with cries, "Drive out the foreign devils."

News at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Chinese legation here had not been apprised of the latest attack upon American missions by the Chinese fanatics near Foo Chow until shown the A. P. dispatches bringing the news. The minister expressed regret at the occurrence. It is freely admitted at the legation that in the present stage of feeling in China growing out of the ignorance and prejudice of the natives, especially because of the recent war, all foreigners in the interior of China are in more or less danger. The hope is expressed at the legation that the missionaries will recognize this state of things and will seek the treaty ports until the excitement subsides and normal conditions are restored. The most confidence is expressed at the legation of the intention of the Chinese imperial government to protect the christians missionaries as far as possible. A quite full synopsis of this document has been received by cable at the legation. It is entirely in the interest of the christians and is directed especially to the high Chinese officials. They are asked to see that the lives and property of all christians both foreign and native are protected at all times. The edict also commands the lower officials and the people generally to observe this behest and closes by saying that any violation will be punished severely.

May be Unfounded.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Officials of the state department said that it was probable the riot was one which was reported to the state department several days ago, as occurring at Yung Fu, a place not far from Foo Chow. The facts in the case correspond so closely to the report of the Yung Fu affair that it is believed the same report having reached Hong Kong, was cabled as a new outrage. Minister Denby was informed of the Yung Fu affair and this will be investigated by the commission which has gone to Ku Cheng.

SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW.

A Sensational Shooting Affray Occurred in Tennessee—Other Crimes.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 22.—At Clarksville last night, J. T. Hite, a carpenter, eloped with Miss Annie Halliburton, the 16-year-old daughter of Dave Halliburton, a carpenter, and they were married by Squire Caldwell, while seated in a buggy in front of the magistrates' residence. After learning that his daughter had married Hite, Halliburton proceeded to the hotel where the couple had registered and persuaded them to go home with him. They had gone but a short distance when Halliburton drew a revolver and shot Hite, the bullet taking effect in Hite's head. Hite then assaulted Halliburton with the pistol. Hite will probably recover. Halliburton is not very seriously injured.

Prayed All Night.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 22.—Jesse Isberg, colored, who became crazed by religion at a revival meeting last evening and kept up his prayers all night, this morning shot his landlady, Mandy Walker, four times at the breakfast table fatally wounding her, then blew his own brains out.

Two Held for Trial.

Ellensburg, Wn., Aug. 22.—The examination of five men charged with lynching Chas and Fred Vincent, a week ago, was concluded today. Frany Vaiebacker, Frank Flogel and William Kennedy were held for trial without bail. A motion was made to discharge Mike Linder and Robert Linko. A decision will be given later.

ON TO BOSTON.

Movement of Knights Templar on the Way to the Conclave.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 22.—The Golden Gate commandery Knights Templar arrived here from San Francisco yesterday and left for Boston over the Rio Grande Western railway for Boston.

Salt Lake, Aug. 22.—The Oakland, Cal., commandery No. 11, Knights Templar left here on a special Union Pacific train yesterday at 1:25 p. m. They expect to reach Boston Monday next.

WILL COMPETE WITH ENGLAND.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Germany is preparing to compete with England in supplying coke to the ore smelters of Australia, according to a recent report of Consul Stephan at Annaberg, Germany. Germany produces coke in great abundance and very cheaply. It appears that heretofore the Durham coke has been used almost exclusively in smelting the gold and silver ores in Australia.

DEMAND HIS RELEASE

The United States Government Demands the Release of John L. Waller.

Also the Payment of a Large Indemnity From France.

A Semi-Official Notice Was Received and Made Public at Paris To-day—Review of the Waller Case.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A semi-official notice was issued today saying it is a fact that the United States government has demanded the release of John L. Waller and the payment of an indemnity on account of his sentence to 20 years' imprisonment by a court-martial on the island of Madagascar, where Mr. Waller was formerly a United States consul.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The following is given in social circles as a fair statement of the Waller case, so far as the facts have been reported to the United States. There is no doubt that while in a country occupied by the French, Mr. Waller wrote letters to the people, the French were opposing. These letters were traced to him and were made the pretext for his arrest and conviction. This arrest and conviction was irregular. His trial was not fair and during his imprisonment both before and after conviction he was treated with great harshness. He was brought to France, chained to the deck of a steamer, and though ill and suffering he was imprisoned without proper care. The French government has not explained in any satisfactory manner, the irregular arrest and trial. It has been attempted to excuse it by saying that in time of war, military courts are different from civil proceedings, in times of peace, but this explanation in the opinion of the United States, does not meet the case and in the opinion of the state department there is still a strong probability that Waller's treatment was due to the concessions he claimed in Madagascar. When the case was first presented to the department of the state, it appeared that there was little that could be done for Waller. The first evidence furnished by the French government of Waller's indiscretions made his case look doubtful, but later developments, including the failure of the French government to explain the irregular proceeding of the trial and the unnecessarily harsh and inhuman treatment of the prison and the demonstrated fact that Waller had some equity rights, at least, in Madagascar, made his case appear in a far better light. In view of what has come to light as a result of later inquiries it is held that the United States has good ground for demanding Waller's release and indemnity for his wrongs.

SEPARATED FOR TWENTY YEARS

Brother and Sister End a Many Year's Search for Each Other.

Nevada, Mo., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Wm. McGuire and James Brown, brother and sister, were reunited here today after a 20 years' search for each other. In 1873 when each was a mere child, their parents died and they were taken care of by the grandfathers, one of whom moved to Texas, the other one remaining in Missouri. The two orphans ever since their first separation, continued a fruitless search for each other and they gave the other up for dead. They met on the street here today and a joyous reunion followed.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER HELD.

Coroner Fitzpatrick Holds Them for the Ireland Building Disaster.

New York, Aug. 22.—Coroner Fitzpatrick has ordered the arrest of Thomas Murray, foreman; Charles Behrens, architect; Edward J. Youdale, assistant architect and Thomas W. Walker, contractor, for their connection with the Ireland building disaster.

STORY OF THE COLLISION.

London, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Seaman of Milwaukee, who was a passenger on the steamer Seaford, wrecked in a collision with the steamer Lyon the English channel Tuesday, in speaking to an Associated Press reporter this morning said: "I was sitting on the port side of the Seaford with my mother and son, when suddenly the Lyon loomed up as if a phantom ship. We were in a heavy fog. I lost all my baggage except a hand-bag."

ASSIGNMENT AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—The People's Savings and Loan association has assigned to J. H. Bishop with estimated liabilities of $166,800 and resources of $170,000. The failure is a result of a bank failure in 1893, by which the association lost $9,000.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Magdeline Knoerer of Moquon, aged 67, was killed, and her husband, Andrew Knoerer, aged 71, fatally injured in a runaway accident in the northwestern part of the city today.

GRAVES OF INDIANS.

ABORIGINAL CEMETERIES WHERE GOOD WARRIORS SLEEP.

Barbaric Golgothas Where the White Men Cease From Troubling and the Redskins Are at Rest—The Lonely Tomb of a Paleface Pioneer.

Travelers along the Columbia and Puget sound, and on north through British Columbia and Alaska, occasionally observe queer Indian sepulchers and learn therefrom a little about the burial customs of the aborigines of those regions, but scarcely gain more than an inkling. From the stone cairns along the bluffs of Snake river, the elevated platforms in the treeless valleys, to the canoe graves amid the branches of giant firs, the elaborate deadhouses, with their guardian totem poles, and the funeral pyres of the Alaskans, he finds a great variety of burial methods, yet all conserving the same purpose—that of an effort so to dispose of the dead warrior that he shall find entrance to the spirit land and be properly equipped for enjoyment of its pleasures.

One idea seems to be common to all tribes, no matter how widely scattered, and that is that the future state shall be a continuous enjoyment of what they consider the highest pleasures of this life. For this reason the dead Indian is buried with his weapons of war and the chase, and oftentimes his dogs and horses are killed and buried with him.

The disposing of the body above ground is the almost universal custom, partially, no doubt, because each burial involves labor an Indian has neither the inclination nor the tools to perform, but chiefly because the deceased may the more easily reach the happy hunting grounds.

Along the deep canyons of Snake river, in the absence of timber, cairns of loose rocks are built above the dead body and its accompanying accessories. These little mounds of rock may be seen high up on the canyon's side. In the adjacent rockless and treeless valleys bodies are elevated upon scaffolds supported by poles cut from the slender cottonwoods that fringe the streams. Here it is no unusual sight to see the dead body of an Indian securely lashed upright upon a pony and arrayed in feathers and gaudy blankets, the pony trotting along with his inanimate burden toward the burial place.

In the Columbia river there are several islands that have been used exclusively for burial places for many years, probably for centuries. One of these is Coffin rock, near Kalama, seen by passengers on all steamers plying between Portland and Astoria. Here thousands of Indians have found sepulture. Farther up, between the Cascades and The Dalles, is the famous Memaloose island, a burial ground from time immemorial. The name is a word of the Chinook jargon, signifying Dead island. Upon this island are heaps of grinning skulls and unassorted bones, the rough wooden sheds once built for their protection having long since succumbed to the disintegrating power of the elements.

Adjacent to one of these deadhouses rises an elegant granite and marble monument erected to the memory of Victor Trevitt, a pioneer of Oregon widely known throughout the Pacific coast. He was an old resident of The Dalles, and upon his death, some 10 years ago, was at his own special request buried among the bones of generations of Indians who were laid to rest long before the white men were known on this coast. Farther down the stream is Bradford's island, also covered with bones and skulls.

In Puget sound there is an island similarly used and known locally as "Burial island." The various tribes about Puget sound and the inland seas stretching northward toward Alaska often utilize the canoe of the dead warrior for a coffin. His carefully wrapped body, with bow and spear, is deposited in the "canim" and placed on a platform high in the branches of a tree or raised on poles.

Farther north these deadhouses are still more elaborate. On Shell island, at Fort Rupert, near the upper end of Vancouver island, B. C., there is an Indian cemetery of considerable pretensions, consisting of huge canoes and deadhouses of various styles of architecture. These northern tribes also erect huge carved images and totem poles by their deadhouses. They have considerable skill in carving.

A tradition of the Columbia river Indians will illustrate the belief of the aborigines in the activity of the spirits of their departed friends.

The greatest demigod of all was Speelyai, the coyote. At one time the people were dying at a rapid rate, and there was great mourning. Whai-a-ma, the eagle, who had lost many friends, was told by Speelyai that the dead would not always remain in spirit land, but, like the brown and dead leaves of autumn, would come to earth again with the opening buds and flowers of spring. Whai-a-ma was not willing to wait until spring, and persuaded the coyote to go with him to spirit land and bring them back at once. After many days they came to a great water, on the other side of which was a large village.

Spirits conducted them across the water, and they entered the principal house of the village, which was lighted by the moon, and this luminary was guarded by a monster frog that had jumped to it from the earth. Speelyai killed the frog and swallowed the moon, leaving the house in darkness. In the confusion that ensued Whai-a-ma caught the spirits and confined them in a large box. Speelyai put the box on his shoulders, and the two invaders started back for the land of the living. Soon the spirits in the box began to come to life, and Speelyai's burden grew too heavy for him to carry. Thinking they were so far from the spirit land that the ghosts could not find their way back again, Speelyai lifted the lid and let them out. They vanished immediately and returned to the land of the dead. Whai-a-ma was much disappointed, but said when the buds opened in the spring he would try again, but the coyote said it was better to let the dead remain where they were. Had not Speelyai opened the box the dead would now come to life every spring, according to the belief of those who put their faith in the legend.—San Francisco Examiner.

What He Wanted.

"Oh, Father Dolan, I am so ill, it's meself which isn't a-goin to get well, at all, at all."

"Well, But, I'll ask the good Lord to give you a new heart."

"A new heart, is it! No, be jabbers, it's a new liver I want intirely."—Newport News.

Polite to a Fault.

Johnny's Mamma—When my little boy went out with Jerry, did he remember to be polite and make Jerry go out before him?

Johnny—Yes, ma; sure I did. An when he wouldn't go out first I turned around and slugged him.—Chicago Record.

A SYLVAN FANTASY.

Here in the deep heart of the wood—
Beyond whose marge the sunset pales—
While virgin Twilight dons her hood,
Slowly the wind of evening trails
Above the dank and darkened ground
The soft, invisible skirts of sound.
—William Hamilton Hayne in Century.

WONDERS OF THE YUKON.

The Mammoth May Roam Its Forests and a Volcano May Be Active There.

Yukon, which is the present Mecca of placer miners in Alaska, is a land not only of gold, but of wonders also. Some of the miners who have returned bring strange accounts of curiosities in nature. A miner on Sixty Mile creek found a tusk of a mammoth that projected seven feet out of a sand bank, and another found a single tusk so heavy that he could scarcely lift it. Nearly the whole of the Yukon basin furnishes fossils, and some of the miners believe that the unexplored country toward the head of the Copper river yet contains living specimens, as tales are told by Indians of that region of huge woolly beasts with horns like the trunk of a birch tree. They say that in winter puffs of steam issue from the nostrils of these monsters as from the escape pipe of a steamboat.

During the shortest days of winter, for a period of about 23 days, at Forty Mile Post, the sun does not make its appearance above the horizon, although at midday there are from three to four hours of twilight. The northern lights glow with the utmost brilliancy, on the other hand, and help very materially to drive away the darkness and desolation of the dreary land. During the summer season the order of things is reversed, and on the longest days in June, for about three weeks, the sun does not disappear. On the shortest winter days the thermometer ranges from 20 degrees to 70 degrees below zero, and on the longest summer days from 60 degrees to 90 degrees above in the shade. The existence of active volcanoes in the Yukon basin is asserted by Indians, who say that a very high peak, situated near the head of White river, is at times in a state of eruption. White river drains a high, mountainous country, and its waters are extremely muddy, being laden with a white, glassy substance called volcanic ash, which is carried down from a point near the head of the stream, a section of the country where no white man's foot has ever trod. According to Dr. Dawson, the deposits of ash are of recent date. He believes that the eruption which deposited the ash did not take place in the coast range. All evidence goes to show that it occurred near or at the headwaters of the White river, and to indicate the possibility of an active volcano there at the present time.—New York Sun.

Honesty Rewarded In This Life.

"The case presented in last night's paper of a reward of $10 being paid for the return of $50 reminds me of a similar anecdote—only different," said the ancient New England member of the club this morning. "It happened in Providence, R. I., 40 years ago, when the city contained but one millionaire, who was an old Scotchman named Alexander Duncan. One day Mr. Duncan, in leaving his office, dropped a large roll of bank notes in the street. They escaped his eye, but not that of the small boy who is around everywhere, and who pounced upon the bills immediately. The roll contained $500. When Mr. Duncan received it he eagerly counted the money, and finding it correct, he turned to the boy and said: 'I thank, ye, my little man.' Then noticing the look of dismay in the poor lad's countenance, he felt in his trousers pocket and fished out a coin, which he handed to the finder of his wealth. And the coin represented—what do you think?"

"Five dollars."

"A dollar."

"A half dollar."

"A quarter of a dollar."

"Just half of that. It was an old Spanish coin that we used to call ninepence in New England and that you called a shilling in New York. In other words, it was 12½ cents which Alexander Duncan, the millionaire of Providence, paid to the honest boy who found and returned to him $500."—Utica Observer.

Cows' Milk as Food.

A physician, writing in a recent number of a hygienic publication, states that cows' milk is not a fit food for the human stomach. He says that it forms into curds in the stomach, which are indigestible and cannot be properly assimilated. He says further that it is a food only suitable for the animal for which it is intended—the calf—which, having several stomachs, can properly dispose of it. This, as far as it goes, appears to be an overturning of the hygienic teaching heretofore in respect to foods. It has been impressed on the human mind that cows' milk is the ideal food, containing all the constituents necessary for human sustenance. Persons have complained from time to time that it did not agree with them; that it produced biliousness and that they could not drink it, but the only reply was some pitying comment on the state of their stomach, with the remark that "it doesn't agree with some persons." The physician who advances the new theory insists that it does not agree with anybody.

Photographs.

It materially adds to the gift of a photograph to frame it, the cost being slightly augmented, of course, but so slightly that it should not be compared with the value of your regard. Then, too, one should not frame a picture that is to go to just anybody, because a number of photographs, all in various sizes and styles, would soon litter up a room till it loses any individuality whatever and merely takes on the seeming of a charity bazaar where pictures are the merchandise. But where you are sure of being appreciated on a bureau or a mantelshelf done up in silver, ivory or plush and gold dock some of your other expenses and give your photograph in something like style.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Sun's Heat.

If the heat of the sun were produced by the burning of coal, it would require a layer 10 feet in thickness extending over the sun's entire length to feed the flame for a single hour. Had the sun been a solid body of best anthracite it would have been utterly consumed within 45 centuries after the day it took fire.

The courage and heroism which accept the burdens of life and follow the call of duty, however footsore and weary, bring to the heart a peace and serenity which are not far from true happiness.

Equal parts of white shellac and alcohol is a permanent fixative for crayon and charcoal sketches. Spray it on evenly with an artist's atomizer.

A thoughtful observer remarked that there are two classes of people whom it is hard to convince against their will—women and men.

THE "TOUGH KID'S" MATCH.

He Found Him In Somebody's Darling Who Was Walking Fifth Avenue.

Reggy had a long line of gentle ancestors behind him, and it was just as natural for him to look the nobleman as it was for the other boy to look "de tough kid of the Fort' ward," which was the insignia on Swipsey's escutcheon.

The tough kid was sitting in the gutter when Reggy came down the steps in a suit fresh and well fitting, with linen immaculate, as becomes a gentleman, and his round boyish face dignified and garnest with its stamp of birth. The gutter boy's gaze was full of scorn, and his heart swelled with a consciousness of injustice somewhere that he could not define. As Reggy reached the sidewalk the other's feelings found vent in a bowl of derision.

"Catch on to de dude!" jeered Swipsey, following him down the avenue. Reginald was putting on his gloves and took no notice.

"Aw! I got a suit just like dat home in me trunk. Say, I'd like to punch yer face. See?"

Reginald looked annoyed and crossed the street, the other close behind.

"Too pretty ter fight, ain't yer?"

Reggy stopped, a warm flush mounting to his yellow hair.

"I can't stand this," he said in apology to his ancestors and began slowly drawing off his gloves. Swipsey waited patiently while the preparations were in progress. He was a gentleman, too, after the code of his Fort' ward sort and scorned to take an unfair advantage of his antagonist.

With coolness and deliberation Reggy took off his coat, folded it and hung it across the railing, smoothed his gloves and placed them, carefully upon the coat, his hat, too, and without condescending to speak a word the stepped up to Swipsey, and the fight began.

It was all over in one round. There was no referee, but it wasn't necessary. Swipsey knew when he had enough.

Probably those well shaped and well kept hands never inspired such respect as they did on that occasion. Still with an unruffled composure he replaced his hat and his coat, took his gloves in his hand and continued his dignified passage down the avenue.

Swipsey looked after him with dazed eyes and then thoughtfully moved off in the other direction.—New York Herald.

ONE CROSS EXAMINER.

He Wasn't a Gentleman and He Didn't Come From Virginia.

In Kentucky an unfortunate merchant saw bankruptcy confronting him, and to save a portion of his property had invoked the name of his wife and the assistance of a friend. The creditors instituted proceedings to recover certain property, and in the course of the proceedings this friend, a native of Virginia, was put upon the stand. All went well until the witness was subjected to a rigid cross examination by a lawyer, himself a native of Virginia. The witness went blundering along at such a rate that his lawyer felt it necessary to interfere and tell him that he was not required to answer questions which would criminate himself.

After the close of the case, which resulted disastrously for our accommodating friend from Virginia, he expressed great indignation at the humiliation to which he had been subjected. "I was never in my life treated with so little courtesy," he said. "The opposing counsel did not act at all like a gentleman, sir. I expected entirely different treatment, especially as I learned that he was from Virginia, and he knew that I was from that state. No, sir, in the old days no Virginia gentleman, sir, would cause another Virginia gentleman the slightest embarrassment because of so paltry a matter, nor would he seek by set interrogatories to make him contradict himself. No, sir, it is unpardonable, sir, and all for the purpose of increasing the dividends of a few Yankee clients whom he never saw. I am convinced, sir, that your lawyer never came from Virginia at all, sir. He must have come from West Virginia."—Louisville Post.

The Lunette Souchard.

There has been introduced of late for use by the French army, it is reported, what is known as the lunette Souchard—that is, a powerful binocular glass for determining the exact distance of an object from the observer. When the glass is in focus there are interposed by a movement of the fingers between the eye and the object two prisms of Iceland spar; then there are brought into the field of vision two images, the one being the real object the other a smoky facsimile in line with and at the rear of it, the second image being more elevated as the distance is greater. The object which serves for the adjustment of the glass is either a soldier of ordinary stature or one on horseback. If the head of the real image reaches to the shoulder of the facsimile he is distant just 300 meters, 39 5-8 inches to the meter; if to the waist of the image 600 meters; if to the knees 1,000 meters; if the feet of the image apparently rest on the head of the soldier the distance is exactly 1,400 meters; if there is a space between the feet of the one and the head of the other the distance can only be approximately determined.

Sash Weights.

The ingenuity of man in converting the useless odds and ends of industry into articles of convenience and utility is shown to advantage in the ordinary window sash weights. Without these a housekeeper's life would be a burden, but few have any idea of the materials of which the weight is composed. The one quality on which its utility is based is weight, and almost every metal that cannot be used in any other fashion finds its way into the sash weight. Tin cans that are too far gone to be pressed one for further preserving uses, old harness buckles, zinc bathtub linings, railroad spikes, rusty telegraph wires, broken nails, shattered screens and a hundred other remnants spurned by the mass of people combine there to serve an important public use.—Philadelphia Record.

Morphine Habit In Amoy.

It appears that morphia is being imported largely into Amoy, and that the habit of injecting it is much on the increase. Habitual opium smokers taking to morphine injections are enable to abstain from the opium pipe, but are by no means cured of opium smoking, as a cessation of the injection habit leads inevitably to an increased indulgence in smoking.—London News.

South America has the greatest unbroken extent of level surface of any country in the world. The limos of the Orinoco are so flat that the motion of the rivers can scarcely be detected over an area of 200,000 square miles.

Faith is found beside the most refined life, the freest government, the profoundest philosophy, the noblest poetry, the purest humanity.—T. T. Munger.

GAME OF MATRIMONY

TRICKS THAT ARE PLAYED IN ANGLING FOR MATES.

Financial Pitfalls Laid In the Path of the Unwary—Both the Sexes Practice Deception—Several Amusing Examples—The Elter Is Sometimes Bitten.

A certain much quoted wise man of old said that "in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." But so insidious are the snares that are often laid to catch eligible suitors that they are too often unsuspected and undetected, until the fatal matrimonial noose has been tightly tied round the victim's neck.

Perhaps in matters matrimonial the fair sex are more sinned against than sinning, but on the whole the division of forces in this game, in which, as in war, all is fair, is pretty equal. The men tell the lies which bait the matrimonial hook, the ladies act them.

Not every mamma, with a few revolting and marriageable daughters on her hands for disposal, is so simple as that dear old lady who fed her daughters largely on a fish diet, because, as she ingeniously observed, "Fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is useful in making matches!"

It would take us far beyond our present purpose to attempt to sound all the depths of the deceptive wiles of coquetry, dress and "make up" by which the overtrustful of the plain and straightforward male sex are beguiled into believing the objects of their—to begin with—merely polite attention to be worthy of a life's devotion. These are but the natural weapons of the sex, highly polished and deftly wielded by many, though despised and unused by a few.

Some have gone as far as to say that the word "matrimony" is derived from the fact that the state it names is so much a matter of money, and certainly a great many of the snares laid in the path of the unwary bachelor by designing mammas, maidens and widows are financial pitfalls.

It is generally supposed, and not without grounds, that while men in general look twice at a pretty face and hardly take the trouble to look at a plain one at all, if the plain girl has money she is fairly certain to be married long before the penniless beauty, and of course the wealthy beauty is, so to speak, snapped up before she has time to think seriously on the matter; hence the importance of money as a bait leads to much painful endeavor to appear well off, and to earn the repute of the possession of wealth, as the repute serves the purpose of bait well enough if it can only be kept up until the fateful words have been said at the altar. After that—well, a veil may decently be drawn over the scene.

In a certain small watering place a retired major on the half pay list had taken up his abode with a view to living as comfortably as possible within his income. Soon after his arrival he made the acquaintance of a very charming widow, who lived in a nice little house and appeared to be very comfortable indeed.

Of course it was not to be expected that the gallant soldier would give himself away by telling the real reason of his residence in this particular place, and his rather boastful conversation led the widow to believe that he would prove a splendid catch if he could only be secured. It was an easy matter for her woman's wit, sharpened by experience, to devise a plan by which the major might be suitably impressed with the knowledge of her own wealth, without her having to say anything on the subject. She had, as a small reserve in a local bank, the sum of £20, and this she asked the major one afternoon casually to draw for her, as she did not care to go herself, not being conversant with the ways of banks. The major was delighted to oblige, and it so happened that he was sent on the same errand about once a fortnight. This set him to calculating, and the end of it was that being thus, as he fondly supposed, the possessor of direct evidence of the little widow's moneyed possessions he proposed, and was accepted. But too late the eyes of both were opened. The scheming widow had paid in again into the bank, as soon as she received it from the major, her little capital of £20, and the major had ultimately to confess to his bare half pay.

A fond father of four girls, determined to do all he could to get them off his hands, was accustomed to buttonhole confidentially any eligible young men who might happen to drop in and inform them that it was his intention to leave to each of his daughters as near £2,000 as he possibly could. But the trick was too palpable. The poor man could not have mustered £2 for each of them, and as in small places the real state of matters can hardly be concealed he was made the subject of much ridicule and was often facetiously referred to as "old two thousand."

Going a step further, some have been known to have their wills drawn up in due form, leaving to the female members of their families large sums of money, in the hope of thereby creating the needful favorable financial impression, though the sums so left were entirely fictitious. The lawyer in such case is not made the sole repository of the contents of the will, as a few judicious hints given in the proper quarters are sufficient to spread such particulars as it is desired shall reach the ears of those whom it is intended to deceive.

It has indeed happened that the astute legal gentleman called in to make such a fictitious will has been himself thoroughly well taken in. A certain widow who occupied a large house in a fashionable London district, without means, and living entirely on credit, at last outran her long suffering creditors' patience, and they began to press her hard. Bethinking herself of a way out of her difficulties, she sent for a solicitor, who happened to be unmarried and in a very large practice, and instructed him to make her will. In it she disposed of properties and investments—all purely imaginary—to the tune of £50,000 or £60,000. Not long afterward the solicitor proposed, was accepted and found himself, on his marriage, the husband of a penniless adventuress.—Household Words.

Better Natured at Long Range.

"Men are odd creatures."

"What now?"

"You know how cross old Bondclipper is when a man goes into his office and asks him a civil question?"

"Yes."

"Well, sir, he'll walk back to the end of the office and answer a foot telephone message without a complaint."—Chicago Record.

Our Total Wealth.

In 1850 the total wealth of this country was $7,136,000,000, about $308 per capita; in 1860 it had risen to $16,160,000,000, or about $514 per head; in 1870 it was $30,068,000,000, or about $780 per head; in 1880 it had risen to $43,642,000,000, or $870 per head, and in 1890 to $62,000,000,000, or $1,036 per head.

THE LISTENER.

Lord Salisbury is as good a billiard player as his colleague, A. J. Balfour, is at golf.

John Luther Long, author of "Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo," is a lawyer of Philadelphia. He is about 30 years old.

Bandmaster John Philip Sousa is said to have an income of more than $25,000 a year in royalties from his musical compositions.

Cecil Rhodes, the ruling spirit of the immensely wealthy South African company, is making a "lion preserve" in England.

Senator Murphy of New York is a great baseball enthusiast and follows the changes in the race for the League pennant very closely.

Castle Hill, Mo., has three citizens, brothers, named Allie, Ellin and Elidad Frank, whose combined height is exactly 21 feet.

Will T. Hale, the sweet singer of Tennessee, like Frank L. Stanton, is a newspaper man. He is one of the editorial staff of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Governor Matthews of Indiana is an expert rider, and may be seen almost any afternoon in Indianapolis on his favorite horse, Cornerack, a valuable animal, bred in Kentucky.

D. W. Stevens, the American secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, is a baseball crank and has persuaded the Japanese minister to accompany him to several ball games.

President Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader, is a mulatto and a man of great culture and refinement. He is well educated, and is said to be scrupulously neat in his dress.

Perry H. Thompson, the "poor lock tender" of Cumberland, Md., who recently received $700,000 from an uncle, intends to open a factory for the manufacture of cheap stockings, in which about 500 girls will be employed.

Sir James Stephen, father of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, once smoked a cigar, and because it was so delicious never smoked another. This fact is stated in Mr. Leslie Stephen's most interesting life of his brother.

Governor Morton is not a literary man in the general acceptance of the term, but he has in his library a book compiled by himself. It is a handsomely bound, blue colored volume, and the letterpress of several hundred pages deals with the genealogy of the Morton family.

Ex-Senator Conger of Michigan, who 15 years ago was one of the leaders of the Republican party, is now a poor man, living in Washington. Mr. Conger is now 74 years old. One of the greatest speeches which he ever delivered was that at the Chicago convention in 1880.

M. Louis Vossion, the French consul at Philadelphia, upon whom has been conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor, fought in the Franco-Prussian war, being severely wounded at Gravelotte, and afterward served in the consular service at Mandalay and Rangoon, in Burma, and at Khartum.

The Marquis Eugene de Beauharnais, blockade runner and financial agent of the Confederacy, one of the most daring adventurers of the age, and one upon whose head the United States government once set a reward of $80,000, is now visiting San Francisco. He is a handsome man, apparently little more than 35 years old.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

Among the artistic accessories of dress are the Falstaff and Cromwell collars of point de venise or vandyke lace.

White satin makes a beautiful evening gown for maid or matron, especially when it is softened with creamy lace trimmings.

Pretty dresses for afternoon and evening wear at fashionable resorts are made of the soft, light pineapple silks so popular this season.

Charming evening dresses are made of cream white satin artistically cut and silk lined to give them the desired "stand alone" appearance.

Very little jewelry is worn this season except in full dress, but the shirt waists and neckties afford an excuse for all sorts of pretty scarfpins, studs and neck buttons.

Soft delicate dyes in gray, reseda, fawn, doe color and brown are among the leading colors on the new sample cards of autumn textiles in cashmere, mohair, tailor cloths and camel's hair goods.

In navy blue, brown and black the new mohairs this season strongly rival the serges and summer suckings and tweeds that have for so many years been used for steamer, boating, traveling and similar outing costumes.

A pretty idea for a man's gray crepon gown is a cape collar of primrose moire cut square in the back, elongated in front and turned down on the shoulders after the manner of a Marie Stuart bertha, and trimmed on the edge with lace.—New York Post.

TREES.

The product of the wax tree of the Andes cannot be distinguished from beeswax.

The tea party tree in Bowthorpe park, Lincolnshire, England, has a hollow big enough to place a table with seats for several guests.

The oldest known living tree is the Soma cypress of Lombardy, which the record says was "standing and of unknown age" in the year 42 B. C.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of woody growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

The largest orange tree in the south is a gigantic specimen which grows out of the rich soil in Terebone parish, La. It is 50 feet high and 15 feet in circumference at the base. Its yield has often been 10,000 oranges per season.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

Mourning wreath brooches are prominent with pearl and diamonds.

The winged foot of the N. Y. A. C. is gracefully displayed around the frosted sides of a new buckle.

Collets of fine chains, held together by slender diamond bars, are among the pretty things seen. The style is not new, but the manifestations are of greater beauty.

Light, graceful forms in diamonds are seen in back combs. Those that are attached by a hinge and fall over the hair women regard as more satisfactory, as they are more secure than those that stand up.

A new link sleeve button is just out. Properly it is not a link, for the two buttons are fixed by a curved bar which holds each button so that it is displayed to the best advantage. Those shown are of silver with twisted edge.—Jewelers' Circular.

THAT WOMAN.

He Explained That He Was on the Lookout For Her.

He looked dyspeptic as he sat scowling at the procession of bicycles. He occupied two-thirds of a park bench and pretended not to see the longing looks cast upon it by stout matrons and weary spinsters.

Finally a stout, good natured looking man slipped into the vacant part of the seat, and lighting a cigar, stuck his thumbs into the armholes of his vest and proceeded to enjoy life.

"Pleasant day," he ventured in an apologetic tone.

The dyspeptic-looking man grunted.

"Been sick, ain't ye?"

That opened the dyspeptic looking man's mouth. "You just bet I have," he replied. "Can't get anything to agree with me, not even my wife. Doctor says it's dyspepsia. I tried enough medicines an patent foods an mineral waters t' kill a horse. Then I just paid my bill an told the doctor I'd save what I had left for a coffin an a cemetery lot."

"Ye might try bicycling," suggested the other man hopefully. "I know a fellow"—

"Humph; I did. Everybody told me to until I got tired an did. First time I tried I fell off an broke my arm. That laid me up for six weeks, an me paying installments on that blame wheel all th' time. I wasn't to be downed by it, though, an soon as I got well I tried it again—made the kids take turns in helping me till I got the hang of it."

"But you must have learned at last. My wife learned in two"—

"Yes, I learned. Got so's I could go alone, an one day I went out in th' park here an was gettin along well when one o' those bloomer women rode right up one o' th' crossroads an into me. Say, I was in a heap, with th' wheel all twisted up on top of me!"

"That woman must 'a' felt bad."

"I did. She rode right on an never looked back, though all the people called t' her t' come back an see what she'd done."

"Well, she was no lady, sure. I'll tell my wife about that. She rides lots an she's never had an accident yet. She"—

"My wheel was knocked into next week—been at the repair shop ever since—half o' my nose was skinned an my coat torn half off my back. Repairs'll cost me about $12, an everybody says that fool woman ought t' be made to pay it."

"Hope ye made her do it."

"Naw. Don't know her from Adam. I'd recognize her if I once saw her, though, an I come home every day and watch. Sometime I'll see her slippin by, an I'll just stop her an"—

"Make her pay for it. That's right. The law"—

"You bet I will. You ride?"

"No, my wife does. I haven't seen her ride yet. Came over this evenin to see her go by. Say, I guess I'll feel proud. She learned in a week and never had an accident. She"—

But the dyspeptic looking man did not heed. He had risen to his feet and was gesticulating wildly at an approaching wheelwoman.

"Say, ma'am, you stop!" he yelled. "You ran into my wheel a week ago an smashed it, an I want"—

The pleasant faced man also sprang to his feet. "Say, that's no way to speak to a lady," he yelled. "That's my wife, an all I've got to say is that the accident was all your own fault. I'll stop her myself and ask."

But the fair rider was disappearing up the road. She had never looked behind.—Chicago Herald.

How It Was Done.

"Is it true that Norris is engaged to Miss Oswald?"

"Quite."

"But he never appeared to be a marrying man."

"Neither is he."

"Then why is he engaged?"

"He didn't want to be."

"Then why did he propose?"

"He didn't."

"Then how did he get engaged?"

"By smart work."

"But getting engaged when you don't want to is not smart work."

"Of course not."

"Then, why did you say it was?"

"I did not say it was."

"What did you say, then?"

"That it was smart work which got him engaged, but I did not say that it was his."

"Whose was it, then?"

"That of his future mother-in-law."

"But Mrs. Oswald is not smart. Even Miss Oswald is of the dowdy order."

"Doubtless in appearance, but the old lady is smart mentally."

"What did she do?"

"I'll tell you the whole story. Miss Oswald usually wears lace up shoes."

"I do not see what that can have to do with the engagement."

"Everything. Norris was making a call, and Miss Oswald's shoe lace came undone. She asked Norris to tie it for her. He knelt down to do so. As he did so the old lady entered. She took in the situation at a glance."

"'I have really been expecting you to propose for some time, Mr. Norris,' she said.

"And Norris had not the presence of mind to explain. So he is engaged without proposing."—Exchange.

Sympathy For the Soldiers.

Old Lady—Poor fellow! And so you are a soldier?

Corporal Cannon—Yes, ma'am.

Old Lady—I'm awful sorry for you. My, my! To think that they never allow you to sit down.

Corporal Cannon—Ma'am?

Old Lady—I said I was sorry for you and it is heartless and cruel for the government to keep a standing army all the time.

Corporal Cannon—Ma'am? Oh, yes, ma'am, thank you!—Atlanta Journal.

Not Exactly.

"There m-must be some mistake, my g-g-good woman. I never said I wanted you to sit for Venus!"—Pick Me Up.

SOME NEW COSTUMES.

GREENISH GRAY GRASS LINEN LAVISHLY TRIMMED WITH LACE.

Gloves, Hat, Shoes and Hosiery to Match. New Crepon Effects—A Novelty In Belts. For the Middle Aged—To Counteract Lost Grace.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A visit to all the best stores this week shows few novelties, though the materials already seen are made up in designs that make them virtually new. For instance, many costumes for the most fashionable set are made of the greenish gray grass linen, and this is trimmed lavishly with white or butter colored lace. These suits are made so that everything will be in one color, and even the low shoes are made of the coarsest and strongest quality of this grass cloth. The gloves match it in color; so do the hosiery and the hat. It is thought to be very good form to have these suits all in the same

EVENING DRESS FOR YOUNG LADY.

shade. There are also natty little jackets made of the same stuff, with very fanciful and large smoke pearl buttons. This grass cloth folds neatly and stays folded, so that the most of the waists are laid in surplice folds across the bust, leaving a small V shape at the neck.

This is edged with narrow lace sewed on flat. Gray linen and batiste are also used to make these chic suits. When the waist is laid in surplice folds, the belt is also folded and finished with a rosette of the material edged with narrow lace. Some few of these grass linen gowns have deep sailor collars with perforated wheels, and the color that shows beneath is very pretty, for they should be lined with light silk.

I saw some crepon gowns and some new effects in very high relief pattern, and I am pretty sure that they will be worn quite into the winter. I saw crepon gowns with sleeveless surtouts to wear over them. These are short, sacklike in form, and while they have no sleeves they do have collars turned outward and stiffened to a degree. There are some of these surtouts made of fine cloth, the surface almost hidden by soutache braiding of the same shade as the cloth, with a line of gold braid set along the lower edge of the soutache scarcely thicker than a thread. The surtouts are lined with silk of a contrasting color. Some are made quite plain, with tailor stitching. They will certainly have a vogue, and the soutache braiding, where the braid is set upon edge, is bound to become popular. I saw a skirt with panels of cream cloth entirely covered with the braiding. It makes a very rich trimming.

I noticed a novelty in belts. This is of white kid stretched tightly over a very stiff lining and with a carved ivory buckle. Silver buckles are not quite so well liked now, though many wear them. These belts are to wear with fancy waists, and sets of white pearl buttons or white enameled ones are sold to go with them. Small brilliants are set in the middle.

Among the prettiest new gowns of this week there was a lovely wild rose colored silk crepon, the creases showing diagonally. The skirt was unornamented. The waist was cut medium low, and the front was draped across in deep folds. The puffed sleeves reached the elbow. On the left shoulder was a windmill bow of pink ribbon, with a bud and a little foliage, and two ends drooped loosely from this to the right hip, where there was another bow with a center of eglantine, and from this two ends fell nearly to the floor. It was very girlish and pretty.

Once in awhile gowns are designed especially for the middle aged and quite elderly ladies, and I discovered two today. One was of superb stone gray peau de soie, each front seam being piped with velvet a shade darker. This gown was cut princess shape and fell in very ample folds in the

GOWNS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

back. Across the bust there were folds of the velvet crossed in surplice style and edged with fine chantilly, which ended in short jabots on each side under jet cabochons.

The old lady had a delicate drab faille, the front of the skirt laid in deep plaits, with black lace and velvet festoons at the bottom. The waist was a plain point, with a narrow fold and duplex collar of black velvet and white point lace. The sleeves were medium sized gigots, with a fall of the black lace reaching to the middle of the hand. Bengaline, heavy moire, faille, surah, peau de soie and armure, also grosgrain and velvet and the richest brocades and the finest laces, belong by right to the elderly ladies. They need rich material and quiet colors to add to their dignity to counterbalance the lost grace of youth.

OLIVE HARPER.

TITLES AND DEGREES.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS ON THE AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS.

The First and Last Time That Congress Ever Grappled With a Handle For the President's Name—College Honors That Entailed Ridicule.

Not long since a gentleman who meant to be polite, and who affects English spelling, addressed a letter to me as follows, "The Honourable George Ticknor Curtis, LL.D., etc., etc., etc." I never held any public office or position which, by a custom that would be more honored in the breach than the observance, is supposed to put the prefix of honorable to a man's name, nor did I ever receive from my own Harvard or any other institution of learning the degree of LL. D. or any other honorary degree. The fondness of our people for titles and the readiness with which they are bestowed are remarkable.

When I was in college at Harvard, more than 60 years ago, there dwelt at Cambridgeport one Mr. Thomas Dowse, who carried on the respectable occupation of leather dresser. Being a prosperous man and a bachelor, he accumulated a good property. He built a handsome house on the main street, in which he had an apartment on the second floor where he lived. It was customary in those days for tradespeople to put in front of their shops some image which typified their business.

Mr. Dowse had a figure of a sheep in full fleece, erected on a high column in front of his building. His manufacture of leather, chiefly sheepskin, was carried on in the rear of his premises. He had a fondness for accumulating books in fine binding, mostly English classics. At the time of which I speak he had quite a large library, and the corporation and overseers of Harvard university, thinking that they could induce him to bequeath his library to the college, made him an LL. D. I fancy that the worthy man did not know much about the inside of his books, nor do I remember what disposition he ultimately made of them. One of the college wags dubbed him "Literary Leather Dresser."

About the same time there was a dean of the theological faculty in Harvard who, besides being a man of small stature, was also very unpopular. He was made a D. D. at first and afterward another LL. D. The same facetious undergraduate translated his degrees to mean, "D——d Dirty Little Dean."

When General Jackson was president, during his first term of office he visited Boston, attended commencement at Harvard and received the degree of LL. D. This was very much ridiculed at the time by some of the Whigs, who said that General Jackson was an illiterate man, and that he could not write an English sentence correctly. This was not true. I have seen autograph letters of General Jackson written as well in point of style, spelling and punctuation as any of the public men of that time were accustomed to write. In these letters there were very few erasures. I do not suppose that as president he wrote his messages and other state papers. His famous proclamation against the nullifiers was written by Edward Livingston, his secretary of state. The president, however, always corrected such papers carefully with his own hand.

On one occasion the public printer brought him a proof of one of his messages in which the proofreader had changed certain expressions which quite altered the meaning. "No, by the Eternal," Old Hickory exclaimed, "print it as I wrote it, or I will turn you out of office."

Passing now from small things to greater things, the proceedings which took place in the First congress relative to the title proper to be given to the president of the United States afford a curious illustration of the tendencies of some public men at that period.

On the 23d of April, 1789, the senate instructed a committee of three of its members to consider and report "what style or title it will be proper to annex to the offices of president and vice president of the United States, if any other than those given in the constitution." This led to a conference on the subject with a committee of the house of representatives, and the result was a disagreement.

The president had in the meantime been inaugurated—viz, on the 30th of April—and in the address in answer to his inaugural speech, presented to him by the house on the 5th of May, he had been addressed simply as "George Washington, president of the United States." On the 8th of May the senate appointed a new committee of its own body to consider and report under what title it would be proper for the senate to address the president. This committee on the 14th proposed as a title, "His highness the president of the United States and protector of their liberties." But without proceeding to the adoption of a title that was certain to be rejected by the house, and that would have led to a difference in the practice of the two bodies, the senate proposed the following resolution:

"From a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchical or republican forms of government, whose custom it is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate, and that, on intercourse with foreign nations, a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by an appearance of singularity, the senate have been induced to be of opinion that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of president of the United States, but the senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the house of representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the president was without the addition of titles, think it proper, for the present, to act in conformity with the practice of that house. Therefore, resolved, that the present address be 'To the President of the United States,' without addition of title."

This method of receding from the position that had been taken by the senate was resorted to in consequence of a debate which took place in the house on the 11th of May upon a proposition made by the senate for a further conference in regard to the future mode of addressing the president. As the house had already determined that it would not be proper to annex any other style or title to any of the offices than that given in the constitution, and had, in addressing the president, acted in pursuance of this decision, opposition was manifested to further consideration of the subject.

But after an earnest discussion, which exhibited no difference of opinion on the question of additional titles, the house consented to the appointment of a new committee of conference, and Mr. Madison was placed at the head of it. The conference between the two committees was held, but on the 14th the senate was informed that the disagreement remained. The senate then adopted the resolution which is above quoted, and from that time the matter of titles was allowed to sleep.—George Ticknor Curtis in New York Sun.

THE CATBIRD.

Oh, the happy catbird!
How joyful, how gay.
His clear notes come warbling
Down the airy way.
Ringing, singing, singing, ringing,
All the livelong day,
Singing, ringing, ringing, singing,
From the topmost spray.

On the lofty summit
Where the June winds play,
Steeped in gold sunshine,
His coat of Quaker gray,
Swinging, clinging, clinging, swinging,
All the livelong day,
Clinging, swinging, swinging, clinging,
To the topmost spray.

—E. D. Underhill in St. Nicholas.

HE WAS SUPERSTITIOUS.

The Curious Story of a Man Who Believed In Omens.

Among the frequent guests in Lewiston is Mr. Lathrop, a well known traveling salesman.

He believes in signs and omens, and, as he puts it, there is no man more superstitious than he.

"Do you know," says he, "I have sat up many a night at a hotel because I had a room with an unfavorable number; that I wouldn't walk under a ladder for $500, and that I carry the left hind foot of a rabbit in my gripsack?

"Well, I was hurt recently in an accident in Portland. A friend and I were going to the train, and we stopped along to the driver of a coupe and engaged him. In going down a hill the holdback broke, and we were thrown out, the horse running away. The driver was kicked by the horse.

"I was thrown out and laid up in bed five weeks. My friend was not hurt so badly. As soon as I got out of the house I went to call on the driver. He was in a bad way, but was getting about again. He talked some, and in the course of the conversation he said: 'I suppose that if this had happened to some people they would be superstitious. But I am not. I didn't tell you at the time, but you two gentlemen were the first customers I had over had. I had just started in and was waiting for business.' A somewhat singular thing in connection with it is the fact that my license was numbered 13.'"

Mr. Lathrop tells the story pathetically from this point, and he says if he had known this fact you couldn't have driven him into that coupe with a squad of mounted cavalry.

He looked at the battered hackman and thought of his ruined vehicle and said nothing, but he is more than ever confirmed in the faith that there is evil in the mystic "13."—Lewiston Journal.

St. Dympna's Shrine.

In very early days Gheel seems to have been a kind of Lourdes. A certain St. Dympna, who lies buried there—an Irish woman, by the way—was supposed to have les faibles d'esprit under her special protection. It was the custom, therefore, throughout the Netherlands for persons who had insane relatives to take them to her tomb and there offer special prayers to her for their recovery. If tradition is to be relied upon, the saint was by no means loath to give proof of her beneficent power, and wonderful stories are told of the way in which she used to restore reason to those who had lost it. Still, even in those times miracles were not wrought every day.

Some of the sufferers who went to Gheel had to wait for months—nay, years—before they were healed, while others were never healed at all. And while waiting they had to be taken care of. At first the innocents, as St. Dympna's protegés were called, were all lodged in little huts or caves around the church, but as the fame of Gheel spread abroad they increased in number, and it became necessary to make other arrangements. They were then boarded out with the peasants living in the village, and there were so many of them at length that every family had its innocent.—Cornhill Magazine.

Feminine Toilets.

What singular ideas on the subject of feminine toilets men did once have, to be sure, and how much they usually know about the matter nowadays! This is amusingly noticeable in current literature. Such blunders were once not uncommon as that made in "Austin Elliot" by Henry Kingsley, when he made his modest, quietly dressed little heroine wear "a big diamond clasp" to her demure, Quaker gray cloak, in which she was wont to creep off to weekday church services. Obviously Mr. Kingsley had no notion that if a woman possessed a "big diamond clasp" she would not wear it in the street as well as anywhere else. This ignorance is rather a relief to the man millinery of present day novels. Once in awhile one does come, to be sure, to a mistake like Mr. Howells in "April Hopes," where he made a bride in veil and satin drive directly from the church to the train of cars. But these slips of the masculine pen are rare indeed any more.—New York Times.

The Birch Tree That Split a Rock.

Among the hills of old Berkshire is a noble birch tree, gigantic in trunk and limb and abundant in foliage, which towers above its neighboring companions, but grows apparently out of an immense granite bowlder. Here, one might think, it would have paused, submitting to the adamantine pressure, either crushed utterly to the earth or dwarfed and deformed by its unyielding environment. But it had the irresistible evolutionary forces of nature behind it. The sunlight above wooed it from its prison house. It pushed upward toward the light. Gradually the little crevice in the rock was widened, the great bowlder was split asunder as by the hammer of Thor—the noble tree was scarcely distorted by the struggle, protected from destructive storms by its conquered enemy.—Boston Transcript.

Long Lived Norwegians.

Norway is a small country, and the sayings and doings of its people do not get into newspaper type very often, but the Norwegians nevertheless have a claim upon celebrity due to the fact that the average length of life is greater there than in any other country in Europe. Recent statistics show that for males the average is 48 years and 3 months; for females it is 51 years and 3 months.

It is a valuable commentary on this that the mortality in Norway is 17 per cent less than in the center or west of Europe, this being due to the fact that a far smaller number of infants die there than in any other country.—New York World.

To What Base Uses.

Quevedo—Pardon me, but what has become of that handsome vase you had on the mantel? Was it not—

The Widow—Yes, it contained the ashes of my lamented husband, but I had to put it away. The sight of it was so harrowing to my feelings. Just think! The other day I discovered Jane scouring the knives with all that remained of poor William.—London Answers.

THE CABINET OF 1886.

Sir James Stansfield Gives Reminiscences of Gladstone's Fight.

In a sketch of Sir James Stansfield, in The Review of Reviews, Mr. W. T. Stead quotes Stansfield on some very interesting points with regard to the Gladstone cabinet of 1886 and the secession of the Unionists from the Liberal party. The veteran statesman says:

"Trevelyan left the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone sent for me. I did not want to go, but he pressed me. We talked matters over. I said, 'Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left you, and before I can join the cabinet I must ask the cause of their resignations. I don't want to come in and then have to leave.' He assented. But it ended this way, that I put my views into writing and left it to him to determine whether I should join or not, and he decided to take me in. The Unionists, in my opinion, ought never to have left the Liberal party. If they had determined to remain, they could have tied Mr. Gladstone's hands. He would have been compelled to retain them in his cabinet; the instinct of the prime minister would have been to keep the cabinet together. It was a great tactical mistake in my view to vote against the second reading of the bill."

Sir James Stansfield is one of the oldest members of parliament. He has sat continuously for 36 years. The following remarks, therefore, on what he thinks of the house are specially interesting:

"Parliament used to be considered the best club in Europe, but now a great many people have no desire to get into parliament. There is too much work, with nothing to show for it, and they are worried by their constituents. In the old days we had many more full dress debates and much less worry. There were many splendid speakers, but there was no one equal to Gladstone, or anything like him. Bright was not really a debater. In this new parliament there are a greater number of good speakers than in any parliament in which I have been. You do not have so much full dress debating, because that is not the fashion today."

GRATITUDE OF A SLAVE.

He Remembers His Plantation Mistress In His Days of Prosperity.

When one reads a story such as the following, related by the Philadelphia Ledger, skepticism concerning human gratitude must necessarily be somewhat shaken: A wealthy slave owner of the cotton belt entered the southern army, fought bravely and brilliantly and died in one of the closing battles of the war.

His widow was left penniless, with large plantations incumbered with mortgages and a hundred or more emancipated negroes who had ceased to be her property. Her business affairs were mismanaged by agents and lawyers, and she lost one plantation after another. Her health failed, and in her old age she became wholly dependent upon one of her former slaves. This negro was grateful to her for having given him a start after the war.

Learning from experience that she could not manage her plantations successfully, she had rewarded the fidelity of a small group of emancipated slaves by deeding over to them outright small farms. This negro received in this way a farm of 26 acres, with a cabin. He prospered from the outset. He made a living out of his ground and saved every year a little money. In the course of a few years he bought another farm and doubled his resources. Other purchases followed, until he was a truck farmer with considerable wealth. He did not forget his old plantation mistress in his prosperity. When she had lost all her property, this negro rescued her from destitution. He became her most faithful friend. Both are still living. On the first day of every month the negro farmer draws a check for $100 and sends it to the aged lady, whose slave he was in his boyhood. At first she was unwilling to become his pensioner, but he pressed help upon her with tears in his eyes, telling her that he would never have got on in the world if she had not generously aided him by giving him the first farm. His bounty is now her only resource.

The Value of Advertising.

One of the largest advertisers in London says: "We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining over what area our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half column 'ads.' in which we purposely misstated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country, from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate idiot, who knew so little about English history. The letters kept pouring in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying 'ads.' we ever printed, but we did not repeat our experiment, because the one I refer to served its purpose. Our letters came from schoolboys, girls, professors, clergymen, schoolteachers, and, in two instances, from eminent men who have a worldwide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from those two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories."

An American Girl Violinist.

The mother of Dora Valesca Becker had, as a child, the greatest craving to study the violin, but her wish was never realized, because her father, a wealthy Hungarian merchant, was opposed to the idea of having a girl educated in music. Mrs. Becker was therefore determined, should she be blessed with a daughter, to have her learn the violin, writes Frederic Reddall in The Ladies' Home Journal. So it came about that the little Dora began her studies when only six years of age. She was born in Galveston, her father being conductor of the Galveston Singing society. At the age of 7 she made her debut at the Galveston Opera House. At a second concert, given when she was only 9 years old, she won the hearts of the people in such a manner that they sent her presents of jewelry and a beautiful violin.

Four Spiders to the Pound.

The lizard spider (Melus mygale) is the largest species of venomous spider known. He is of a bright yellow color with three red stripes on his back and a crescent of pure black on the abdomen. Full grown specimens of the lizard spider (so called because their chief food is small lizards, frogs, etc.) measure 4 inches across the back, and have legs 10 inches long. Four full grown males collected by the British exploring expedition weighed one pound four ounces. This giant of the spider family is a native of Ceylon.—St. Louis Republic.

Origin of Bottled Beer.

It is said that the origin of bottled beer in England resulted from Dean Newell leaving a bottle of ale behind him on a fishing excursion. Some days later he found it. He uncorked it "and found," says Fuller, "not a bottle, but a gun, such was the sound of it when opened."—Boston Herald.

FASCINATING WOMEN

THEY ARE NOT NECESSARILY PRETTY OR STYLISH.

Be "Sympathique" and You Will Charm With the Help of Beauty or French Dresses—A Woman's Life Is a Success According as She Has Been Loved.

The Latin peoples, the French and Italians and Spaniards, have a charming word, of which they make the most liberal use, for expressing a certain order of woman who, without being necessarily either startlingly beautiful or clever or exceptional in any way, is still a magnet for every well constituted soul.

The French say that she is "sympathique," the Italians "simpatica." Our own "sympathetic" is no equivalent at all and gives, in fact, a totally different sense. The person who is "simpatica" inspires sympathy, but it is by no means the sympathy that is synonymous with pity. It is a warm, grateful, almost tender feeling of liking and of very human liking. One can almost assert that a person who is "simpatica" to many people must have some noble qualities at least. A creature with all manner of physical and mental charms who yet had not in some directions a nice nature would never habitually be called "sympathique."

Therefore I think it one of the most really flattering epithets that can be conferred upon woman or girl. She may be certain that if living in the southern part of Europe or knowing many Frenchmen and Italians she is commonly spoken of as possessing this quality it is nothing adventitious to which she owes the distinction. Doucet and Worth gowns will not help her to its attainment nor beauty nor wealth nor wit nor learning nor even wisdom, although wisdom is probably more likely to be of assistance than anything else. Not dry, hard, angular, aggressive wisdom, but gentle, mellow wisdom. Simplicity, too, a lack of affectation and a note of genuineness in all the disposition are ingredients that may, on analysis, be detected in the "sympathique" person; but, upon the whole, trying to be that enviable thing is of small avail.

You are or you are not "sympathetic." It goes by grace from on high. Italians have a delightful way of speaking of their queen as the most simpatica—the most lovely, lovable—woman in their country. Margherita was never really strictly beautiful; but she had and has grace, gentleness, dignity, something poetic and feminine in her personality. They could never, one may be sure, on the other hand, even in her youngest and most attractive days, have called Queen Victoria simpatica, good, worthy though she be. It was, however, more of a surprise to hear an Italian diplomatist who had lived long in England remark that the Princess of Wales was not simpatica either.

"What, not the lovely, feminine Princess of Wales?"

"No. The English people assert that she has a cold, self centered little soul. She is said to care only for her toilets, for her pretty dresses, for her well preserved figure, for the looks she retains so marvelously and which give her the air of the handsome, elder sister amid her three plain daughters."

It appeared then proved that a woman is not simpatica who is too self absorbed, selfish. This is a good lesson for some of the shallow hearted, pretty creatures of the day. It will be a good lesson to them, too, could they hear the tone in which an Italian, after perhaps commenting with perfect appreciativeness on the comeliness of figure and face and the mind and manners of some chosen person, will wind up with an imperceptible, half sad shrug and the little cry, "But she is not simpatica."

One regrets often that in English we have no word that renders the subtle shades of this inimitable expression—this expression that says so perfectly what we so frequently want to say and cannot. And it is so necessary in these days of fads and new departures, when women are trying to be all manner of things under the sun that they never dreamed of being before, that they should remember that the thing by which, after all, every woman, every girl eventually stands or falls is the drawing power of her personality.

The world forgives in a measure an unprepossessing personality in a man of signal attainments, but a woman is, in the deepest and truest sense, always a failure unless she personally is likable or lovable or interesting or something, in short, that leads people to her side and makes them desirous of remaining there.

Talents she may have, even genius, and a "career," anything you please, but her life is a success, finally, according as she has been much or little loved.

Sentimentality? Very well. Then it is needful to preach a good deal of such sentimentality to the women of the day, for this is the one thing that they seem, in all their ambitious reachings forth for new and great things, to be constantly in danger of forgetting. If a woman has never inspired a very great devotion, a very deep love or friendship and warm attachments, she may very properly feel that she has failed, even though mentally, socially, pecuniarily she may have made her way brilliantly.

It need not mean that she has not had the necessary attractiveness if these better things of the heart have not fallen to her share. It may mean that she has had the misfortune to be so placed that she never met with the people who would best have been able to appreciate her. But whether the sin be fate's or her own the fact remains. The woman who does not attract—and one does not mean coquettishly, flirtatiously and what is called "magnetically," but sincerely drawing by the best part of her nature the sympathies of others—may well be conscious sadly that she has not fulfilled her mission.

These seem to be terribly old fashioned things to be saying in America and to American women, but they are things that are constantly said in Europe and acted on, and to such effect that those who are thoroughly imbued with them regard the girl or woman who makes light of them, and who thinks that the power to attract love and liking is the last and least that the modern woman need bother about, as a queer, sexless being.—New York Mercury.

Melodious Melba.

Mme. Melba was born in Melbourne (hence her nom de theatre) in 1865, her original name being Mitchella. She married an officer at an early age, but a reverse of fortune obliged her to seek a living with her voice. She went over to Paris and studied under Mme. Marchesi, but could not at first obtain an engagement, owing to her imperfect mastery of French. She made her Paris debut in October, 1887, in "Rigoletto." Unlike Patti and Albani, she does not nurse her voice, but talks and entertains on days when she has to sing, besides attending concerts, plays and even balls.

The Fashionable Woman of 1795.

That the ultra fashionable London woman has not materially changed in the course of a century, says a London paper, seems clearly proved by a curious extract from The Lady's Monthly Magazine of 1795, which is written in the style of the Proverbs as follows:

Who shall describe a woman of fashion? Her value is only in her jewels.

She seeketh powders and paint, and with her hands willingly she maketh cosmetics.

She bringeth food and raiment from afar that it may be more costly. Nothing homely or cheaply purchased pleaseth her.

She consideroth a piece of china and buyeth it and squandereth her husband's money in vanity.

She girdeth not her body with modest raiment. Her apparel is scant and indelicate.

She maketh her house the resort of gamblers. Her candles burn and give light to evil doings.

She layeth her hands on the cards. Yea, eagerly her hand divideth the pool.

She maketh card purses and delivereth tickets of invitation for masks and revelry.

She openeth her mouth to utter evil words. Her tongue retaileth scandal.

Her children are nurtured by a stranger and respect her not. Her husband, too, he despiseth her.

Fortune, birth and beauty might have raised her above all others, but she is the child of folly.

Her conduct should therefore have made her a pattern for all women, and her works would have praised her in the gates.

Frenchwoman and Her Veil.

See a Frenchwoman come into a restaurant. No matter how tight her corsage is she raises first one hand and then the other, and by a few deft touches her veil is off. When she wants it on again, she gets it back in place in the same magical way. On the contrary, an American or an English woman, under the circumstances, has to drop all interest in the conversation in order to wrestle with her veil and perhaps even has to have assistance before she accomplishes her purpose.

To wear a veil right is an art, but no degree of art can render one of these bordered atrocities becoming, and women will continue to buy them because they are something new.

"How do you like that?" asked a woman as a young girl entered the car wearing a black mottled looking veil with her sailor hat.

"A great mistake," decided a judge of veils after one glance. "That kind of veil makes a woman's face look blistered, or else it has the appearance of being worn to hide pimples or blotches. A girl as young as that ought not to wear a veil at all, or if she likes the feeling of privacy which a veil gives—and I always feel a kind of protection when I have my veil on—let her select some soft, plain mesh, not a net all flourished over like that."—Philadelphia Times.

The Angel Called Patience.

There is a certain kind of adaptability with certain invalid women who are able to make their sickrooms as beautiful as palace towers of fairy bowers, whose couch is, as it were, a dainty throne, whose lives, shorn of all bodily energies, are yet full of mental activities and such sweet and tender handiwork as fits in with their disabled conditions. Where their unwise sisters spend their time in self pity, in self considerations, in worrying their attendants and bullying their doctor in that he has not the power of God in his hands and does not hold the issues of life and death, of health and disease like so many tweezers in his case of instruments, those, wiser and more womanly, make the best of a bad thing and adapt themselves to their conditions, in return for which sweet peace and heart's content come to them like doves bearing the olive branch snatched from the waste of waters, and they are able to make good the remnant left them by their devastating enemy. Many and many a woman of this kind has been seen in life, and perhaps no kind of mental beauty strikes with so much force as this sweet and tender patience, this unselfish adaptability to the sorrowful conditions of disablement and ill health.—New York Telegram.

Do You Think She Fibs?

Said a woman who has not looked into a mirror for many years: "I have been over so much more amiable since I quit. I used to catch sight of myself inadvertently in plate glass windows, but I avoid even that now and am happier for it. I used to think to myself: 'Can that wan and dejected sea bird be me? Do I hump along like that, and is my hat always over my left ear?' If I were walking with anybody when these visions burst upon me, I at once became preoccupied and possessed of an asinine melancholy, which led my companion to think my mental qualities had been greatly overrated. Oh, no. I never look in looking glasses any more, and the abstinence has added years to my life and slumber to my pillow."—Amber in Chicago Times-Herald.

For the Wise but Wide Woman.

The woman who is hampered by a superabundance of "too, too solid flesh," that will not melt in spite of care and exercise, is very much puzzled oftentimes as to the manner in which she may most effectively clothe this excess avoirdupois so as not to call attention to it.

One thing she who is at once wise and wide has already learned, and that is not to draw her clothing tightly about her, as that only accentuates her size, but to have loose draperies that skillfully conceal the outlines. Another thing she knows, and that is that she must not wear lustrous materials, as they only add to the apparent stoutness.

Housekeeping and Homemaking.

Housekeeping is not always homemaking, and the modern woman is beginning to find it out. To live for the house and its glory is one mode of existence. Another mode is to make the house exist for the sake of the people who are to adorn it. The former is housekeeping; the latter is homemaking. You can discern the difference between a home and a house directly on entering a domicile if you are half way observant. You can tell by the books and the tidies and the arrangement of the divans and the pillows and the lamps. The real state of things is in the atmosphere and is as discernible as though written on the wall.

Two Notable Quotations.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Muzzy, in her address on "What the Flag Has Cost Woman," makes two notable quotations from John Adams and Abraham Lincoln. In one of the letters Abigail Adams received from her husband he says: "I do not believe General Howe has a very great woman for a wife. A smart woman would have put Howe in possession of Philadelphia long ago." Abraham Lincoln said, "Without the help of women the rebellion would never have been put down nor the country saved."—Woman's Tribune.

THE CASTOR OIL PLANT.

In India It Serves a Score of Purposes, but Not Medicinal.

The castor oil plant, from the brown seeds of which this useful oil is extracted, is among the tropical plants that grow readily here during the summer, and its deep, metallic green, much pinated leaves, make it an ornamental plant.

The writer, in walking by the arsenal in Central park with a friend who has spent several years in India, was surprised to hear what a really useful plant it is.

"The plant," said the friend, "and many of its virtues have been known in India for centuries, but it is a fact nevertheless that the first of this oil was exported to Europe from the West Indies near the end of the eighteenth century. In India the oil is much used as an illuminant. If the oil has been 'cold drawn' and has been carefully and properly separated, there is none better. Another thing in its favor is that, owing to its slow combustion, a saving of one-quarter to one-half is made by using it, as compared with other oils. It makes an excellent lubricant and is much used in the dressing of tanned hides and skins. The natives use it largely for preserving their water buckets, and without it the 'heeste wallah,' or water carrier, would have to renew his leather bag or bucket in which he carries the water around much oftener than he does now.

"The 'syce,' or groom, uses it to keep the 'sahib's' harness in good order, and a valuable attribute of the oil is, specially in such a climate as India, that it repels rats and vermin. In Assam the plant is widely cultivated as a food for the silkworm. The stalks, which give an excellent pulp, are used for thatching purposes. The oilcake is largely consumed as fuel and is also used as a manure. In Jaipur the palace, public offices and streets are lighted with gas made from a cheap variety of castor oil, grown for the purpose. The natives use the leaves as fodder for their cattle, declaring that it increases the yield of milk. One thing they have not succeeded yet in doing in India, and that is to produce a marketable medicinal oil. This is chiefly made in France, Belgium and England, from the imported seeds, Bombay doing a large export trade in this industry."—New York Tribune.

A MESSAGE TO THE SUN.

It Would Take Eight Minutes For Electricity to Accomplish It.

Sir Robert Ball, who has an unequaled faculty of throwing light upon astronomical facts which are ordinarily beyond the power of the human mind to grasp, has endeavored in the last of his lectures to suggest the inconceivable distance of some of the stars in the heavens.

Taking electricity, which will travel around the world seven times in one second, or, as it is generally calculated, 180,000 miles a second, as the unit of speed, Sir Robert Ball shows that it would take eight minutes to send a message to the sun. To reach Alpha Centauri, the nearest star, however, would take no less than four years. Many of the still more remote stars would be still unreached if an electrical impulse had been dispatched to them at the time of the battle of Waterloo, 80 years ago, and had been continuously traveling in their direction at its normal gait of 180,000 miles a second.

Again, there are over our heads thousands of stars so distant that if the news of the discovery of America by Columbus had been circulated far and wide through the universe by the instrumentality of the telegraph these thousands of stars are elevated into boundless space at an altitude so stupendous that the announcement would not yet have reached them. Many stars are only known to us by the impression they make on a photographic plate.

Many of these are so far from this earth that if the tidings of the first Christmas at Bethlehem many years ago had been disseminated through the universe by the electric current all the seconds which have elapsed in the 1,894 years of our present era would not have sufficed for the journey.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Relic of the Armada.

Ancient coins and other souvenirs of the past are constantly finding their way into Irish banks. I have seen a handful of gold pieces belonging to the fifteenth century which were dug out under the ruins of an old church. But the most curious thing I ever saw presented as a bank was handed to me about this time. One day a beggar put something wrapped up in brown paper on the counter before me and asked if it was worth anything. I opened the parcel and found it contained a peculiarly shaped piece of old metal, terribly eaten into by rust.

I asked the man where he found it, and what he meant by thinking it was of value, and he replied that he picked it up on the seashore. He proceeded to scrape off some of the rust and pointed to a thin plate of gold beneath. I requested him to leave it with me for a few days, and that evening, with the aid of some acids, I cleaned it up so as to be able to perceive that it was a sword hilt of apparently very ancient make. There was an inscription on the gold, but with the exception of the word "Dios," it was illegible. I sent the hilt to the museum and received a reply informing me that it was probably a relic of the Spanish armada, which had at last been washed ashore after having been for centuries at the bottom of the sea. The authorities inclosed £2 for the poor finder, who, needless to say, was delighted to receive them.—Chambers' Journal.

The Whitest City In the World.

There cannot possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz, unless it be built of snow. The best way to approach the port is to take a trip on one of the small steamers which ply between the ports of Morocco and Spain. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water, just as you are. The first thought of a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg. The white mass, glittering in the sun and rendered more dazzling by the blue sea and sky, looks exactly like a monster ice mountain partly melted, so that outlines of castles and hill appear upon it, but only for a second does the illusion last, for you know there are no icebergs in that part, and you are quickly informed that you are looking at Cadiz. No other town in the world presents such a magic appearance.

Good Reason.

Fannie—Why do people apply the name of "she" to a city?

George—I don't know. Why is it?

Fannie—Because every city has its outskirts.—London Tit-Bits.

Massachusetts is one of the richest of the states, having a valuation of real and personal property amounting to $1,084,766,803.

In 1035 there was a frost in England July 1 that destroyed nearly all the vegetation.

THE ARCTIC WALRUS

THE HUGE CREATURES ARE NOT KILLED WITHOUT DANGER.

An Officer of the Revenue Marine Describes a Hunt In Which He Took Part. Peculiar Relationship of the Walrus and the Polar Bear.

"On the same day that we killed two polar bears on St. Matthew's island, in Bering sea, we bagged a walrus," said Captain C. A. Abbey of the revenue marine. "The Corwin lay at anchor above Cape Upright. The two big bear carcasses had been hoisted on board, and the officers and crew were examining their points and comparing their size when several walrus were seen hauled up on the rocks a mile or two away, and it was determined to try for some ivory.

"A surfboat was dispatched toward the walrus in charge of Pilot Douglass, with Surgeon Bratton, Chief Engineer Kelley and six men, armed with remington rifles of heavy caliber. Upon nearing them it was found that there were seven in the group, averaging probably 2,000 pounds in weight. They were basking or resting upon a large flat ledge, round which the sea surged and boiled, making landing dangerous.

"The walrus, being very shy, is apt at the slightest alarm to flop and roll his huge and unwieldy bulk overboard, when he disappears for a long time. The utmost caution and quiet are necessary, therefore, in approaching him. Accurate judgment and rapidity in firing are required to secure a shot that will strike the creature near the head. The enormous thick hide and heavy blubber of the walrus are almost impenetrable to an ordinary rifle ball, and unless struck in a very vulnerable part nothing short of a cannon shot is sufficient to kill one of these enormous pigs of the sea.

"While still a considerable distance away the oars were taken in and the noiseless paddles substituted. The firemen lay in the bow as the boat was carefully steered toward the walrus. The surf of the ocean washed nearly up to the huge beasts and tossed the boat in dangerous proximity to the rocks. Quick work was necessary in every respect, and the situation was full of danger. The only line of escape for the walrus was toward and almost upon the boat. One blow of a flipper or stroke of a tusk would crush the frail craft and drown the crew. Even the swash of the waves when the big animals should flounder heavily into the sea would nearly swamp the boat. Orders and information were given in whispers and signs as the boat stole cautiously on, winding in and out among the rocks and breakers as close as it was safe to go. Pilot Douglass, an old and experienced arctic hunter, gave the orders:

"'Now, keep as still as you can. The minute they see us they'll rush down the rocks for the water, and your only chance of getting one is in firing as soon as they come in sight. Aim to hit them in the back of the neck. If one is wounded and stops on the rocks, try to spring on shore and finish him; but mind you keep out of range of his tusks and tail. He won't fight, but he'll be likely to blunder on top of you or flounder over you, and if he does there'll be nothing left where you stood but a hole in the ground.'

"Slowly the bow of the boat came round the last intervening rock close upon the walrus. The rifles were instantly raised, as good aim taken as possible, and a volley poured in at such heads as were visible.

"'Great Scott! What a rumpus!' cried Kelley as the huge masses thus sharply awakened, heaving, flopping and grunting in their fright, rolled, slid and tumbled overboard, nearly swamping the boat as they plunged into the water. One huge beast fell between the rocks and the boat, causing such a lurch as nearly to pitch the crew into the sea. Another came up just outside the cutter with the apparent intention of trying his enormous tusks upon it. Quick as thought Bratton put a ball into him, when he sank and was seen no more.

"Six escaped; but one was left on the rocks. He was hard hit and had floundered into a cleft, or he, too, would have got away. Leaping upon the rocks, the hunters gave him two or three more shots, and he soon lay dead before them. He was so large that six of the boat's crew stood at one time upon his body. His tusks were 30 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. With an ax the head was severed from the body, after which, there being no hope of the reappearance of the other walrus, the boat returned to the ship.

"Old voyagers in Bering sea tell of a strange association between the walrus and the polar bear. The walrus furnishes the principal food of the great carnivore, which is his deadliest foe, in fact, yet to see them together, as they frequently are encountered, one might think they were boon companions. Lying upon the field of ice will often be seen 'patches' of walrus containing from 30 to 50, and with each of these groups will be found the polar bear. They all are apparently resting together in the happiest sort of unity. Occasionally a walrus flops into the water and sinks leisurely into the depths, while others will be seen emerging therefrom and climbing upon the ice.

"The bear becomes hungry and decides he will dine with the walrus that day. He rises to his haunches and sways himself heavily upon all fours. After a yawn and a stretch he saunters to the nearest walrus and swings his powerful paw in a crushing blow upon its head, instantly killing the animal. He then proceeds leisurely to make a comfortable dinner off the unfortunate object of his selection. This performance apparently does not startle the others. They continue to bask undisturbed, seemingly indifferent to the fate of their comrade and awaiting their turn like stoics. The female walrus with young, however, does not tolerate the presence of the bear. She regards him with merited suspicion and promptly takes to the water with her offspring on his appearance."

Too Sudden.

He—Dear Clara, will you be my wife?

She—Harry, I have tried every sort of way to bring you to a proposal. I have experimented with the baby stare, reckoned by my friends as particularly fetching; I have tried the soulful glance, and also the down drooping lid; I have, with apparent artlessness, led the conversation up to a point where it seemed impossible for you to avoid asking for my hand and heart, but all, all without avail. Harry, I will not answer you at once. I will think the matter over. I will give you time. I feel that to accept you at once were too sudden.—Boston Transcript.

Blessings of Ignorance.

Visitor—Is that cat really so old as you say? She plays around like a kitten.

Little Girl—Yes; cats hasn't any family Bibles, and they never knows how old they are.—Good News.

HOUSE ETIQUETTE.

HATS PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN PARLIAMENT.

No Member Is Allowed to Read a Newspaper—Old Customs That Are Still Adhered To—Nearly 700 Members, With Seats For Only 230.

When a new member makes his first appearance in the house of commons, he has to be escorted to the table to take the oath by two other members of parliament. This is one of the immemorial usages of the house of commons. It originated in a far remote past when it was really necessary in order to prevent personation that two members of the house should identify the claimant of a seat after a by-election as the person named in the writ of the returning officer.

The precaution has been unnecessary for many a year. But such is the reluctance of the house of commons to part with any of its quaint and antique ceremonies that it is still retained, and though a representative may come to the bar of the house as the unanimous choice of a constituency of 20,000 electors and produce his credentials he will not be permitted to take his seat unless he can get two members to act as his sponsors.

Dr. Kenealy, the famous counsel for "the claimant," presented himself at the bar unattended after his election for Stoke-upon-Trent in February, 1875. The speaker informed him of the usage of the house, and as he could not get two members to accompany him to the table he was obliged to leave.

It was only by a special resolution of the house, moved by Mr. Disraeli, its leader at the time, that Dr. Kenealy was allowed to take his seat without complying with the usual practice.

When men assemble together in social life, as in a theater or at a meeting, the ordinary custom is to uncover while they are seated and to don their hats as they enter or leave the place.

In parliamentary life that rule is reversed. Members can wear their hats only when they are seated on the benches. As they walk to the seats or rise to leave the chamber they must be uncovered. This custom is the source of much confusion and embarrassment to new members.

The house never fails to show its resentment of a breach of its etiquette, however slight. It will, without distinction of party, unanimously roar with indignation at a new member who, ignorant or unmindful of the parliamentary custom, wears his hat as he walks down the floor of the chamber.

An offending member, startled by the shout which greeted him as he was leaving the chamber with his hat on his head instead of his hand, paused in the middle of the floor and looked around with a mingled expression of fright and perplexity. "Hat, hat!" shouted the house.

This only embarrassed him the more. He felt his trousers pockets and his coattails for the offending article of attire. He even looked at his feet to see if he were wearing it at that extremity of his person. It is impossible to conjecture what might have happened farther had not Dr. Tanner walked up to the offending member, and amid the loud laughter of the house politely took off his hat and then handed it to him with a courtly bow.

The hat plays many important parts in parliamentary customs. It also contributes occasionally to the gayety of life in the house of commons. No incident is greeted with more hearty laughter than the spectacle of a member, after a magnificent peroration, plumping down on his silk hat on the bench behind him.

The bashful and awkward member generally figures in those accidents, but the misfortune has befallen even old and cool parliamentary hands like Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt and has completely spoiled the effects of a few of their most eloquent speeches.

A few years ago Mr. R. G. Webster, member for East St. Pancras, sat down after his maiden speech on a new silk hat, which he had provided in honor of the auspicious occasion, and as he was ruefully surveying his battered headgear, to the amusement of the unfeeling spectators, Mr. Edward Harrington, an Irish representative, rose and gravely said, "Mr. Speaker, permit me to congratulate the honorable member on the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat his head was not in it." The strident call of "Order, order!" from the speaker was drowned in roars of laughter.

In probably every other legislative chamber in the world each member has a special seat allotted to him. But though there are 670 members in the commons the chamber, strangely enough, was built to accommodate only about half that number, and the only members who are certain of seats are ministers and ex-ministers, the occupants respectively of the treasury bench and the first opposition bench.

The consequence is that on occasions of great interest there is always a scramble for places. A large crowd of members gathered at Westminster in the early morning of the evening on which Mr. Gladstone introduced the home rule bill of 1893, and when, after hours of waiting, the door giving immediate entrance to the chamber was opened at 7 a. m., so mad was the rush for seats that several members were crushed, knocked down and trampled upon.—Chambers' Journal.

Reasons For Disinheriting.

It has been remarked that the disinheriting of relations is mostly for venial offenses and not for base actions. The last Irish Lord Fitzwilliam left his property to Lord Onslow, but one morning at breakfast the intended heir, after helping himself to cream, caught the last drop upon the rim of his cup, which was thus brought into contact with the edge of the cream jug. Lord Fitzwilliam contended that this was an ill bred action, and, as the offender persisted in ridiculing the objection, his name was forthwith erased from the will. Isaac Casaubon left no part of his goods to his son, who had joined the church of Rome, but "only one cup of the value of 30 crowns."—Temple Bar.

To Catch Them Both.

"I think I shall try the two volume system with my next novel," said Timmins.

"Isn't that sort of thing out of date?" asked Simmons.

"But this is a new scheme. I'm going to marry them off happily at the end of the first volume in the good old style, you know. That will catch the mothers. In the second volume the villain, the elopement and the divorce appear. That will catch the daughters. Isn't that great?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Serious Blunder.

Thin Boarder (delightedly)—The beef is very tender today.

Mrs. Slimdiet (wildly)—My goodness! That new girl must have gone to the wrong butcher!—New York Weekly.

A NOTED MATHEMATICIAN.

The Talented Sonia Kovalevsky's Struggles and Triumphs In Science.

An interesting picture of the "new woman" as she has appeared in Russia is given in the biography and autobiography of Sonia Kovalevsky, consisting of memoirs by A. C. Leffler, the Duchess di Cajanello, and reminiscences of childhood written by Mme. Kovalevsky herself.

In the reminiscences a bit of the real life of a wealthy Russian landowner is portrayed, and one is able to trace the influences which converged on this young girl, and pushed her, with her eager, restless, talented mind, out of an careless, indolent mode of existence into the struggle for intellectual development and power.

If, as is claimed, the American "new woman" looks upon marriage as a clog upon her progress, the ambitious Russian girls of aristocratic birth turn to it as a means of gaining an opportunity for study. Sonia Rajovsky, when 18 years old, contracted a marriage upon a purely platonic basis with a young undergraduate, Waldemar Kovalevsky, in order to be able to study mathematics at Heidelberg. After she finished her mathematical studies she tried to fulfill all the duties of wifehood and motherhood, but an unfortunate craze for speculation on the part of her husband brought about a separation. After his death Mme. Kovalevsky was appointed lecturer on mathematics at Stockholm, a position which she filled most satisfactorily. And yet there are men who say women cannot reason.

The most tragical period in Sonia's life was when she was competing for the Prix Bordin at Paris in 1888. She lived in a torturing conflict between the claims of womanhood and those of science. Bound in honor to do her best to gain the prize because her friends knew she had started in for it, she was unable to give as much of her time to the man whom she loved with all the depths of her passionate nature as he demanded, and the result was a misunderstanding, which indirectly caused the death of this talented woman in 1890. Oddly enough, as Sonia Kovalevsky reflected, the triumphs of a singer or of an actress often conquer a man's heart, also the beauty of a woman admired in society, but how can a man's fancy be captured by a woman whose studies dim her eyes and wrinkle her brow in order that she may win laurels in the field of science.

The Green Corn.

Pure color almost always gives the idea of fire, or rather it is perhaps as if a light shone through as well as the color itself. The fresh green blade of corn is like this—so pellucid, so clear and pure in its green as to seem to shine with color. It is not brilliant, not a surface gleam nor an enamel—it is stained through. Beside the moist clods the slender flags arise, filled with the sweetness of the earth. Out of the darkness under—that darkness which knows no day save when the plowshare opens its chinks—they have come to the light. To the light they have brought a color which will attract the sunbeams from now till harvest. They fall more pleasantly on the corn, toned as if they mingled with it.

Seldom do we realize that the world is practically no thicker to us than the print of our footsteps on the path. Upon that surface we walk and act our comedy of life, and what is beneath is nothing to us. But it is out from that under world, from the dead and the unknown, from the cold, moist ground that these green blades have sprung. Yonder a steam plow pants up the hill, groaning with its own strength, yet all that strength and might of wheels and piston and chains cannot drag from the earth one single blade like these. Force cannot make it; it must grow—an easy word to speak or write—in fact, full of potency.—Richard Jeffries in Longman's Magazine.

Polycletos and Greek Art.

The mantle of Phidias descended on Polycletos, the originator of the Argive school of art. Inferior to his great precursor in colossal sublimity and magnificence, he equaled him in precision and surpassed him in beauty of face and grace of figure, so that the critics have told us that Phidias portrayed divinity and Polycletos humanity. If we may adduce a parallel from dramatic literature, we will term Phidias the Eschylus and Polycletos the Sophocles of statuary, and as the "father of tragedy" called his dramas "fragments from the great Homeric banquet" so the Attic sculptor said that he derived his conceptions of the majesty of the father of gods and men from the strains of the father of song.

His statue of a boy bearing a lance has been judged by critics a perfect model of youthful grace and proportions and has been called the "Canon," since from it artists have drawn rules of art, so that, in the words of Pliny, "he is held to be the only man who has embodied art itself in a work of art." As may be supposed, he was successful in the nude and in portraitures of boys and youths. The Argive school was prolific in sculptors of ability, principally disciples and imitators of Polycletos, but we can hardly rank among them Scopas save indirectly.—London Spectator.

A Story of Jay Gould.

A story is told of Jay Gould while stopping in Manitou some years ago which illustrates the loneliness of wealth and station. His isolation was oppressive. He wandered about the village, but though he was "the observed of all observers" none ventured to accost him familiarly—in fact, he was avoided. At length he found a seat at the little railway depot. Presently a stranger approached and took a seat beside him. A frank and cordial interchange followed. The stranger was a guest at the same hotel with the millionaire, though each was unknown to the other, but he had met with bad luck and had lost all his money. Mr. Gould returned east that day. When the stranger applied for his bill on the day following he found it had been paid. He also found awaiting him a check for $500 signed by Jay Gould.—Chicago Tribune.

Why She Cried.

Mrs. Youngwife—Why will you treat me so? Here you are, home at 9 o'clock, when I did not expect you till midnight!

Mr. Younghusband—Well, aren't you glad I came early?

Mrs. Youngwife—No, I'm not. I had just thought what a good scolding I would give you, and now there's no reason for it. I'm going to have a good cry.—London Quiver.

Czar Wanted It Straight.

When St. Petersburg and Moscow were being connected by railway, the czar of Russia was asked to indicate upon a map what course he wished the line to take. Without a moment's hesitation he seized a ruler and drew a perfectly straight line between the two cities. So, in accordance with the imperial mandate, the railway runs straight as an arrow from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF BEEHIVES.

Popular Styles of Hives—The Size That Meets the Greatest Favor.

At present there are only two or three styles of hive used to any great extent. The one in most general use is the Langstroth. The hive is simply a box without top or bottom, having rabbets upon two opposite inside upper edges. In these rabbets rest the projecting ends of the top bars of the hanging frames. This hive is set upon a board having a raised rim around its outer edge upon three sides. The absence of a rim upon one side furnishes an entrance. The cover is a plain board, cleated at each end to prevent warping. This hive is made in various shapes and sizes to suit the whim or needs of the user.

The size that meets with the greatest favor is that holding frames 17⅝ inches in length by 9⅛ in depth. Eight, ten, and sometimes a greater number of frames are used. Small hives, with a small number of frames, are needed in those localities where the honey harvest comes early and is of short duration. With a large hive in such a locality, there is not time to get the hive filled with brood, bees and honey before the harvest is over. Where the harvest is long continued, the large hive finds more favor. It is more important that the right size of hive should be used when working for comb honey, as, if it is too large, a great share of what should be surplus goes into the hive. In the production of extracted honey, a large hive does not prevent success, as the honey can be extracted if it is stored in the brood apartment, but it is more convenient and desirable to have the surplus stored wholly in a separate apartment.

In the foregoing style of hives, the frames are of the "hanging" style—that is, they hang from the projecting ends of the top bars. The frames are placed perhaps three-eighths of an inch apart, and can be pressed closer together, thus making a wider space from which to take out the first comb. Another style of hives has close fitting uprights, or end bars, these end bars forming two sides of the hive. The other two sides are formed by setting up boards and holding them in place by some mechanical contrivance like a loop of wire passed around the heads of nails driven into the edges of the boards. The size of such a hive can be easily changed by adding to or taking from the number of frames. This form of hive is not much used at present.

A style of hive having close fitting ends to its frames, the frames being placed in a case and the end bars pressed tightly together by thumbscrews, is being used considerably by men who are making a specialty of beekeeping. The frames and cases are shallow, two of the latter being used to make up a hive. This makes a brood nest that is horizontally divisible, which enables the beekeeper to do some things by simply handling the cases of shallow combs that in other styles of hive would necessitate the handling of combs singly. The frames being held tightly in place by screws, the cases may be inverted or used either side up. The inversion of the brood frames at the proper time induces the bees to rear greater quantities of brood, to enter the section more readily, and they also fill the frames more completely with comb, according to Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing descriptive facts.

Potato Tests at the Stations.

In a large number of experiments at 12 different stations comparisons have been made of methods of cultivating potatoes. Seasons vary so much that the results of different methods are continually contradicting each other. One season potatoes mulched will yield two or three times as much as those grown in the ordinary way, and the next year the results will be almost the opposite.

In trials where direct comparisons were made, results from Alabama, Kansas and Utah favor flat while Indiana favors ridge cultivation. Maryland, New York and Ohio report practically no difference in yield between flat and ridge culture. Vermont reports that in one season's trial mulching when four inches high gave better results than ridging. Results obtained at the stations in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan and New York are against mulching. The general tendency seems to be toward thorough preparation of soil and level culture.

Comparisons of deep and shallow cultivation have been made at the Michigan and Utah stations, with very different results. In 45 trials at the Michigan station the yield of marketable tubers was in 40 cases in favor of deep culture, while in Utah shallow culture gave a greater yield than deep. Results are so conflicting that no conclusions can as yet be drawn.

The foregoing is an extract from a bulletin on potato experiments, issued from the Illinois station and written by G. W. McCluer, assistant horticulturist.

A Test With Wide Tires.

The following wide tire test was made at the Ohio state university: An ordinary wagon, with a new 3 inch tire, was loaded with two long tons, or 4,480 pounds, and the draft was measured by a dynamometer. On an ordinary earth road in good condition and hard the draft was 254 pounds. On a grass field it was 468 pounds. On newly plowed land it was 771 pounds. As the draft power of an ordinary horse of 1,000 pounds is 150 pounds, two horses could draw this load with ease on an ordinary road, and 1¼ tons on a grass sod, while with a narrow tire half as much, or a single ton, is a full load for a double team. Besides this the broad tires roll and level a road, so that the more it is used the better it becomes, while narrow tires cut it into ruts if at all soft.

BARGAINS IN JAPAN.

RARE FABRICS CHEAP IF YOU KNOW HOW AND WHERE TO BUY.

Secondhand Sashes That Are Woven With Gold—Missionaries and Tea Merchants Know the Ropes—Deference of the Japanese Merchant.

The embroideries of Japan are the most attractive things in the shops, although the silks are alluring. The delicate shade of color and the exquisite designs that are most popular in the local trade are seldom shipped to foreign markets, because the artists and weavers are conservative and stubborn and will not make them of a width suitable for modern dress goods. The silks used in making the beautiful kimonas and obis worn by the women there—like those you see in all Japanese pictures—are very narrow, often less than 12 inches wide, and the most artistic and skillful weavers will not change their looms or their habits. Therefore the best silk fabrics of Japan are not shipped abroad. But by using a little moral suasion and paying a little more you can have any one of these designs reproduced of a width and length to suit you.

The obis—the sashes which the Japanese women wear—are the most beautiful fabrics woven in Japan and are the pride of the women. A Japanese belle regards her obi as a European woman does her diamonds, and although her wardrobe costs very little compared with that of her sister across the sea two-thirds of its value will be invested in her obi. These precious brocades absorb the most artistic patterns that the designers of Japan produce. They are as thick as leather and as soft as crape. It is amazing how the weavers can produce a combination of gold thread and silk that glistens like metal, but is as pliable as gauze. Obis always come 4⅜ yards long and 9 inches wide, and you can buy them at any price between $3 and $300. It is said that some of those in the wardrobes of the women of the upper cult in the old feudal times carried as much as $500 worth of pure gold in their threads.

The rarest and most beautiful obis are now obtained of dealers in secondhand goods and in the curio shops, where they have drifted from the kuras (fireproof wardrobes) of the aristocracy and the geisha (dancing girls) who have become impoverished. The best place to buy them is in the cities of the interior. The same is true of all old brocades and embroideries. You pay three times as much for similar articles in Yokohama as in Kioto, or in Nagoya, and ten times as much in London or New York. The obi is useless, however, except as an ornament. Its colors are too gay for modern taste, and it is too short and narrow.

The price of embroideries in Japan has increased very rapidly with the number of tourists that are going that way, and those portions of the country which lie within the beaten track of travel are pretty well stripped of fine examples. The art dealers have the best that are left and charge fancy prices for them. But if you can make the acquaintance of a missionary who is in the habit of visiting the towns of the interior, or a tea or silk buyer, he will take you to places where gems of art embroidery may be found at prices that are almost incredible. Curtains such as were used years ago in the palaces of the daimyos or in the Shinto and Buddhist temples, masses of silk and gold as thick as an axminster carpet and large enough for a portiere or a bedspread, which represent years of labor and the most artistic skill, can be bought for 50 or 60 yen, or half that value in our money.

The Japanese shops are uninviting looking places. They have no show windows, no counters. Their exteriors are blank walls, and the entrances are hidden by heavy curtains of black or dark blue cloth, bearing large red or white letters in Japanese, which take the place of signboards. Two or three feet from the sidewalk is a raised platform about 15 or 18 inches high, and around it a curious assortment of wooden clogs and sandals, for a native customer always leaves her shoes outside when she enters a shop. And when she is buying or looking at goods she sits on the edge of this platform or squats ungracefully on the matting within.

Foreign buyers are allowed to enter with their shoes on, and three or four chairs are usually kept for their accommodation. The goods are not spread out on shelves or in showcases, but are kept in boxes and chests usually wrapped in yellow cloth. You take your seat in a chair, a small boy brings you a cup of tea, and you tell the merchant what you want, while he bows himself almost double several times to express his appreciation of your patronage. He shouts his orders to a dozen youngsters in what seems outlandish jargon, but they understand it and come rushing in from some back room or "go down"—which is the word for warehouse there—with baskets and boxes full of rolls of the most dainty fabrics. There is usually some one about the place who speaks a little English, and he is sent for. The merchant sits down on the floor, unrolls the goods and chatters away, while his chief clerk pretends to explain to you what he is saying. If he cannot show exactly what you want, he will ask the honor of sending it to your house, and the interpreter will usually bring it the next day. There is no limit to the politeness and deference shown by the Japanese tradesman, and he expresses the highest degree of respect for you when he sucks his teeth with a hissing sound.—Philadelphia Press.

The Crafty Talleyrand.

I saw Talleyrand at Lansdowne House—like a corpse, with his hair dressed ailes de pigeon bien poudre. As Lord Lansdowne drolly said: "How much those ailes de pigeon have gone through unchanged! How many revolutions have they seen! How many changes of their master's mind!"

Talleyrand has less countenance than any man of talents I ever saw. He seems to think not only that "la parole etait donne a l'homme pour deguiser sa pense," but that expression of face was given to him as a curse, to betray his emotions. His niece, the Duchesse de Dino, was there, little and ugly—plain, I should say; nobody is ugly now but myself.—Maria Edgeworth's Letters.

A Seal Who Knows a Good Thing.

A Portland (Me.) man captured a young seal a short time ago and took it to his fish house on the pier. After feeding the animal a few days the captor finally decided to release it. The seal would not swim away when put in the harbor and cried to be taken back. Afterward it was taken down the harbor and dropped overboard, but swam alongside a vessel and cried so piteously that it was taken on board and brought back to its owner. Now it goes out to swim, but invariably returns for rations of milk and is an intelligent as the most "knowing" dog.

He Was Grateful.

"Excuse me," he said as he stopped a policeman on Michigan avenue at 11 o'clock at night, "but I want to make a few inquiries."

"All right—go ahead," was the reply.

"Fourth of July has come and gone, hasn't it?"

"Of course."

"I thought so, but wasn't sure. What's the next holiday?"

"Thanksgiving."

"When does it come?"

"About the 25th of November. Aren't you up on holidays?"

"No. On the contrary, I'm way off on 'em. I forgot all about New Year's till it was a week old—forgot all about Christmas till after New Year's, and it never struck me about Fourth of July till about an hour ago."

"You must be a very busy man," remarked the officer.

"Yes, very busy. Let's see? You say the next holiday is Thanksgiving?"

"Yes."

"Comes about the 25th of November?"

"Yes."

"Just let me take a pencil and a piece of paper, will you?"

The officer handed them out, and the man placed them against the wall of a saloon and made a memorandum and said:

"That's it—thanks. I've got it down here and will look out for it. Thanksgiving—November—about the 25th—don't miss it. Officer, I thank you again."

"Oh! That's all right."

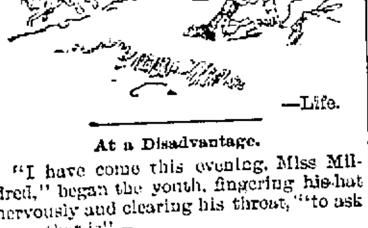
"But I am grateful to you—shall be grateful to the last day of my life. You have answered my questions—you have told me when to look out for Thanksgiving—you have put me in the way of enjoying myself on one of the most historic holidays. Officer, I cannot reward you with gold or diamonds, but you will have the satisfaction of feeling that I am your well wisher from this hour until the sods of earth are pressed down on your silent heart. Let's see? Thanksgiving—November—about the 25th—keep your eye peeled. Officer, a humble and grateful fellow man wishes you a long and lingering good night."—Detroit Free Press.

The Power of the Human Eye.

I.

II.

III.



—Life.

At a Disadvantage.

"I have come this evening, Miss Mildred," began the youth, fingering his hat nervously and clearing his throat, "to ask you—that is"—

He cleared his throat again, swallowed a lump that seemed to go down hard, and resumed:

"I came this evening to—tell you, Miss Mildred, that—h'm—that whether I—h'm—ever come again or not will depend on your reply to what I—to what I came to say this evening."

"Why, Mr. Spoonamore," said the young lady, "what can you mean?"

"I mean, Miss Billiwink—Miss Mildred—that the time has come when I can no longer—h'm—can no longer pretend to hide from myself the knowledge that I—h'm—have become too deeply interested in you to endure the thought that some other man—h'm—ahem—some other man may win the prize on which I have set my heart."

His voice was growing more husky, but he went on:

"I feel that I am laboring under a disadvantage, Miss Mildred, and yet—h'm—if you knew the strength of the—h'm—of the feeling that moves me—that compels me, I might say, to run the risk of—h'm—of seeming to be in too big a hurry you would understand why I have come to say—h'm—to say what I have come to say this evening. H'm."

"Don't you think, Mr. Spoonamore"—

"Miss Mildred, a man in my condition doesn't think! He can't think. He can only—h'm—he can only feel. That is—h'm—what ails me. If you would—would only—h'm—help me out"—

"Mr. Spoonamore," said the young woman, in whose eyes there shone the light of a sweet and tender pity, "if I had your voice, I would go and get it sand-papered."—Chicago Tribune.

Dutiful Girl.

Mother—Ethel, did you let George kiss you at the gate last night?

Daughter—No, mother. You have always told me never to let a young man kiss me, and so before I kissed George good night when he went away I made him promise faithfully not to kiss me in return.—Somerville Journal.

It Would Not Do.

"This paper won't do for our certificates of stock," said the president of a new railway corporation to the secretary.

"It's the usual paper for certificates, sir."

"Can't help it. It won't do. It's watermarked paper and entirely too suggestive for our road."—New York World.

Appreciative.

"There!" said Mr. Johones after a labored explanation of why he had staid out so late. "I hope that is satisfactory."

"It is more than satisfactory," Mrs. Johones told him. "It is simply beautiful."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Bashful Man.

Fanny (excitedly)—He has known me only two days, and he put his arm around me.

Eva—You mean, I suppose, that he has known you two days and only put his arm around you once.—Texas Siftings.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

The Maiden Who Dominates Summer Press, Summer Poetry and Summer Resorts.

Do you see the maiden?

I do see the maiden.

Who is the maiden?

Her name is legion.

What is her other name?

Summer girl.

Why summer girl?

Because she is the daughter of summer.

Does she not prevail at other seasons?

Not in that form.

In what form is that?

A bewildering bedazzlement of pink and white.

Does that mean the girl or her gown?

To the poetic sense there isn't any girl or gown.

No?

No. It's a unity of duality defying dictionaries to describe.

How is it described?

By heartthrobs.

Isn't that rather intangible?

No more so than the summer girl.

She isn't an actual being, then?

Yes, she is.

In an actual gown?

Yes.

Then she is like other girls?

Not at all.

What is she like?

She is like a dream of fluffy whiteness sweeping through the sunlight; an iridescent bubble blown by Cupid from dewdrops cupped in roses; a pink cheeked fairy tripping down the silver path of summer; a blue eyed vision of a fleecy cloud upon an azure sky; a tangled tress of golden hair entwined about a beating heart; a poem underneath a parasol.

Anything more?

Much more.

Are all summer girls blue eyed and golden haired?

They are of all kinds.

Are they all visions and fairies and bubbles?

Yes.

And poems?

Yes.

And dreams?

Yes.

Do they ever come true?

Dreams go by contraries.

In winter as well as in summer?

Well, no. They come around our way slightly in winter.

Why?

It's different in winter.

Where does the summer girl have her habitation?

By the mountains and by the sea, by hill and dale, and wherever the summer glow is tempered by the cooling breeze.

Anywhere else?

Where man is, there the summer girl is also.

Where the summer girl is, is man there also?

The summer girl says he isn't always.

Why does man permit any of this indescribable loveliness to escape him?

The supply exceeds the demand.

How is that possible?

Man is not infinite in his capacity.

Does the summer girl know this?

She doesn't let herself think about it.

Does she think men are plenty?

She treats them as if she did.

And still without them she is a good deal like a bit of color when the light goes out?

A little that way.

Are all summer girls alike?

Largely; during the summer.

Are they all pretty?

Their gowns are.

What is their chief characteristic?

White fluff and pink and blue ribbons.

I mean the girls?

Oh! They flirt!

What's that?

Telling a man the moon is green cheese and making him believe it.

Don't engagements of marriage sometimes result?

Engagements without the marriage, please.

Why not marriage?

The first frost kills that part of it.

Why?

The summer girl is out for fun.

And the man?

He gets over it.

Doesn't the summer girl ever marry?

Whenever she gets the chance.

Isn't there a chance in these summer engagements?

Not much.

Why not?

The men are not as silly as they talk.

Oh, the men have something to do with it, then?

A little.

Don't they ever want to marry a summer girl?

Certainly.

And do they ever marry her?

Yes.

When?

When she gets over the summer girl habit.

Are the newspapers an authority on the subject?

They ought to be. They discovered her.

Where?

In a rosebud; in a lily pad; in a cradle of moonshine; in a spoonful of June.

How did the newspapers ever get into such places as those?

Just as they do into any other place.

Are the newspapers reliable?

As reliable as the summer girl is.

Doesn't that imply a doubt?

No doubt.

Why is the girl not the same in the summer as she is in the winter?

Summer is warm.

What has that to do with it?

Heat expands.

Um—that means she is wider in her scope?

Exactly.

Takes in everything in sight?

Yes.

And goes it blind for the balance?

Precisely.

Do the men like that sort of thing?

They can stand it. They are not totally without expansion themselves.

Something of a case of similia similibus curantur?

That's about the size of it.

To come right down to the hard facts, isn't there a lot of twaddle about the summer girl?

Skip that one, please.

She knows the difference between a hammock and house rent, doesn't she?

I guess yes.

And a tennis racket and a rolling pin?

Rather.

And poetry and potatoes?

Somewhat.

And moonshine and matrimony?

Easy.

She knows a good thing when she sees it, too, doesn't she?

Ask the summer girl.—New York Sun.

Her Smile.

Rastus (to Liza, who has pretended to be "miffed")—Dey ain't no use you turnin yo' back, honey, kase I sees you smilin des de same!—Life.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE JUMPING COIN.

A Pretty Experiment In Which a Principle of Science Is Involved.

A very pretty experiment may be made with a 3 cent copper coin—nothing less than taking it up in your hand from a table without touching either the coin or the table.

The accompanying illustration shows the position of the coin and the operator. Lay the coin on the table at a little distance from the edge and place your half open hand beyond it. Then blow suddenly and hard upon the table about two inches from the coin.

The result will be that the coin will jump from the table into your hand, and a little practice will enable you to succeed at every trial. The principle is that the compressed air from your lungs gets under the coin and has enough elastic force to lift it and carry it to your hand.—Philadelphia Times.

Boys In Turkey.

Away in Turkey we cannot help feeling sorry for the poor little boy in his red fez with his little share of toys and his monotonous Koran to commit to memory. But he has his horse, and every Turkish boy can ride, and no doubt you have heard the phrase, "He can ride like a Turk." I have not been able to find any national fete in the land of El salem aleikum (Peace be with you), save the great military parade which takes place when the sultan goes to church, and this is very rare, for he seldom attends worship.

Some friends of mine who witnessed his majesty going to church on a Sunday in Constantinople say the procession accompanying him was the grandest military display they ever witnessed. First in the procession came the sultan, next in the royal cortege were his sons, his mother, his nearest relatives, then his favorite wives, with the other women of the harem. All Constantinople turns out in gala attire, and the center of the square of the mosque, with its gilt crescent and dome, was a solid mass of soldiers in gorgeous uniforms and magnificent armor.—New York Mail and Express.

New Way to Gain Time.

John was a dull boy at his books, and although almost 9 years old still had difficulty in spelling very short and easy words. But now and then he showed a gleam of something like intelligence.

One day a younger scholar asked the teacher how to spell "hail."

"What kind of hail?" said the teacher.

By a coincidence another child presently wanted to know how to spell "tare."

"What kind of tare do you mean?" the teacher inquired.

That afternoon in the spelling class the teacher asked John to spell "slate."

John did not remember, but he disliked to say so.

"What kind of slate do you mean?" he asked with a very innocent drawl.—Youth's Companion.

Flag Day.

It was June 14, 1777, that the continental congress passed a resolution stating just what the American flag was to be, and now a patriotic society of ladies, the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, wants to have the day observed always all over the country as Flag day. It seems a very pleasant and suitable suggestion, and every child probably will say yes to it. If the plan is carried through, on that day—June 14 of every year—the stars and stripes will fly over every public building in the land, and from every house must fly one, too, even if it is a very small one. All the boys and girls will wear little ones in their coats and jackets, and there will be such a flutter of Old Glory all over the country as will be good to see.—New York Times.

Rosie's Explanation.

The teacher told the children how a wise man once said that we have only one mouth and two ears, so that we may listen and hear twice as much as we speak. Afterward to see how much of the instruction was remembered she asked:

"Why is it that we have two ears and only one mouth, Frances?"

"Because we would not have room in our face for two mouths and we would look too crooked if we had only one ear."

"No, that is not the reason. You know, do you, Rosie?"

"Yes, ma'am. So that what we hear may go in one ear and out the other."—Exchange.

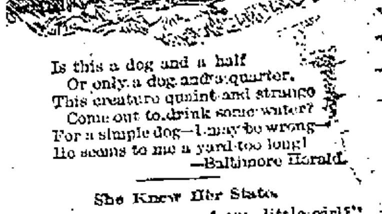
A Harmless Practical Joke.

Boys who are fond of playing practical jokes on their playmates may be amused at the following:

Pick on one of your friends and tell him he could not put one of his legs through his arms with his wrists tied together. He will probably put his hands together and then try.

Finding it a very simple feat, he will accept your challenge. Tie his wrists firmly together and set him to work. He will soon put his leg through his arms, but when he tries to get it back again he will find it next to impossible.—New York Mercury.

A Strange Dog.



Is this a dog and a half
Or only a dog and a quarter,
This creature quaint and strange
Come out to drink some water?
For a simple dog—I may be wrong—
He seems to me a yard too long!
—Baltimore Herald.

She Knew Her State.

"What state are you from, little girl?" said a lady at a summer resort.

"Mischief," was the reply.

"Mischief?" repeated the questioner.

"Yes'm. When I'm at home, papa says I'm always in a state of mischief."—Exchange.